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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Civil Service Bill Presented by Senator Schurz—Prolonged Executive Session. HOUSE: Bills and Resolutions Introduced — Reconstruction Business—Debate on the Georgia Bill—A vote will be Reached To-day.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SENATE.

A joint resolution was passed for the publication of 85,000 copies of the eulogies on Senator Fessenden.

The House joint a resolution to annul the leasing of the Custom House block in San Francisco, was debated and adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported favorably the bill repealing duties on canned and preserved fish, which articles had been overlooked in the bill repealing duties on preserved fruits, &c.

The House Census bill was taken up and referred to the Committe, on revision of laws.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill to reform the civil service, and addressed the Senate in explanation of its provisions. The remedies proposed by the bill for existing abuses are provided by the creation of a civil service board, whose business it will be to examine the qualifications of applicants for office, with a single eye to their fitness to discharge the duties of the place they apply for. To determine more fully than the board could by a mere examination, it is provided that the appointee shall undergo a year of probation in office, during which his superior will have ample time to discern whether he possesses those practical qualifications necessary to make an efficient officer. The appointing power, however, may remove the officer before the expiration of the year. The bill distinguishes in the civil service two classes of officials, those appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, and those who, as inferior officers, work under direction of the former class. A bill providing for the examination of the latter class has been introduced into the House, but the present measure includes the whole of that bill and goes one step farther, by applying a somewhat similar rule to officers to be filled by Presidential authority. In the cases of applicants for country postoffices, &c., the civil service board may, by the general rules, determine the fitness of candidates for certain offices by more general enquiries, but in the general class of cases the board is to ascertain by inquiry or examination, or both combined, the fitness of the applicant for the duties of the place, and the President may make his selection of officials from among the whole number recommended by the board.

The bill further provides that all officers already in the service upon the creation of the board, except the class covered by Mr. Jencks' bill, shall hold office for the term of five years from the date of their commissions, but the President's appointments made after the commencement of the bill, shall be for the time of three years, and no removal in the former class shall take place except on trial and determination of the case by the board. But any inefficient officer among these may be removed by the board and the vacancy thus created shall be filled, not for the unexpired term, but for the full term of five years. Thus the people of the nation would be won from the notion that the civil service of the United States must be the working machinery of a political party, and thus eradicating the spoils system. The expirations of terms of office will not occur at one time, thus giving the civil service board and Congress gaining power ample time to act deliberately in making selections. Finally, the provision for removals for sufficient cause will strengthen the hands of such public officer, by insuring the recognition of official zeal and duty well performed, stimulating their ambition to base further claims upon past conduct.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and ordered printed.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from Committee on Judiciary, reported, as a substitute for various propositions before them, a joint resolution, declaring that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress.

OCEAN CABLE COMPANY.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to charter the American and Holland Ocean Cable Company, providing for direct telegraphic communication between Washington, New York, Holland and Europe generally, under the concession granted by the King of Holland to William Cornell Jewett. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill provides that an association of American citizens, to be approved by the President, shall be incorporated under the above title and authorized to land a cable within the jurisdiction of United States. The Co. is authorized to issue twenty-six per cent. bonds to the amount of ten million dollars, said bonds to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and reissued by him at specified times on requisition of the company, the Government to guarantee the payment of the interest on all the bonds. The Postmaster General is empowered to contract with the company for the exclusive use by the Government of one wire from Washington to Holland, and the indebtedness thus incurred to be credited against possible payments of interest by the United States. The tariff rates for the cable are to meet the approval of the President of the United States and King of Holland.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if compatible with public interests, copies of any correspondence between the United States and Great Britain concerning the question pending between the two countries since the rejection of the Claims Convention by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, at 1.35 Senate went into executive session.

Upon the doors being opened, shortly after 5 o'clock, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Relative to constitutional power of Congress to regulate and limit the tariff of rates of railroad companies extending through two or more States, and for the protection of producing States of the West.

By Mr. NIBLACK: To suspend the provisions of the act of March 18th, 1869, to strengthen the public credit until the United States shall resume payment in coin of all the obligations of the government.

Also: To regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases.

By Mr. HAY: To distribute the number and rank of government employes among the several districts and territories.

Also: To repeal so much of the Internal Revenue laws as require agricultural societies to take out a United States license in order to hold their fairs, and to pay two per cent. on the gross receipts thereof.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH: Abolishing the franking privilege.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE: To provide for the payment of bounty to soldiers discharged by reason of sickness contracted in line of duty.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. COX, declaring that among the evils arising out of the late civil war is that of an irredeemable paper currency; that it is one of the highest duties of the Government to secure to citizens a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value; that implies a return to a specie basis; that no substitute can be received and that it should be reached at the earliest practicable moment. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

By Mr. MOORE, New York, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire what further legislation is necessary to suppress polygamy in Utah. Adopted.

By Mr. GETZ, instructing the Postoffice Committee to incorporate in any bill that it may report for the abolition of the franking privilege, a provision allowing newspapers to be sent to actual subscribers free of postage. Referred to Postoffice Committee.

By Mr. WOODWARD, requesting information from the President whether any citizens of the United States are imprisoned or detained in military custody by army officers; and if so, to furnish their names, date of arrest, offenses charged, and statement of what measures have been taken for their trial and imprisonment. Adopted.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of selecting jurors for the United States Courts. Adopted.

BILL PASSED.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Wisconsin, from Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making a temporary appropriation of $200,000 for the prosecution of works for the improvement of Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi river.

Mr. WASHBURNE explained the necessity for the appropriation, and after some opposition the bill passed.

BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision of Laws to inquire whether the bankruptcy law ought not be amended, that proceedings in bankruptcy pending in one district may be transferred to another. Adopted.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Mr. FITCH offered a resolution, reciting the allegation that money has been expended largely in excess of appropriations for the New York and Boston postoffices, and that the New York postoffice building has been commenced and is progressing in an unsuitable and illegal manner, and in utter disregard of the plans authorized and approved by Congress, and instructing the Postoffice Committee to make a thorough inspection of those postoffices, of the progress made in the buildings, the plans and probable cost, and necessity for their completion, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

RECONSTRUCTION BUSINESS.

Mr. WHITTEMORE introduced a bill for the assembling of the Virginia legislature and administering the test oath to its members and officers. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, informed the House that the Reconstruction Committee had postponed until after recess the joint resolution as to the admission of Virginia, because the Committee had not sufficient evidence.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce and have put on its passage a joint resolution declaring that Virginia has performed the required acts entitling her to representation in Congress, and that she is entitled to such representation.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 63; nays, 106.

Among the Republicans who voted for Mr. Farnsworth's motion were Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth, Heaton, Hill, Ketchum, Laflin, Poland, Smith, (Vt.), and Wilson, (Minn.)

CASE OF GEORGIA.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., then, at half past two, moved the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table in order to take up and pass the Senate bill to promote reconstruction in Georgia.

A motion was made to lay that motion on the table, and the yeas and nays were called, for this was understood as the first of a series of dilatory motions. The motion was negatived—yeas 45, nays 118.

Mr. BUTLER then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended and the House proceed at once to the consideration of Senate bill number 281, entitled "An act to promote reconstruction in the State of Georgia," and that at four o'clock, P. M., of this day, or so soon thereafter as possible, the House shall, without dilatory motions, proceed to vote on the passage of the same.

Mr. WOOD: The gentleman proposes to allow an hour and a half for discussion.

The SPEAKER (interrupting)—The resolution is not debateable.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved the House adjourn and demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn till Wednesday.

The SPEAKER decided that under the rule that motion was not in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE appealed from the decision.

The SPEAKER had the rule read, as follows: "Pending a motion to suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion, that House do now adjourn", but after the result thereon is announced, he shall not entertain any dilatory motions until the vote is taken on suspension." He directed the clerk to call the roll.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—On the appeal from the decision of the Chairs.

The SPEAKER (peremptorily)—The Clerk will call the roll.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. COX remarked that many members on his side of the House were anxious to debate the bill. He thought debate was more important than dilatory motions, and suggested that the resolution be so modified as to have the vote on the passage of the bill taken at three o'clock to-morrow.

After considerable discussion between Messrs. Cox, Butler, Voorhees, Breck and Eldridge, the resolution was modified so as to require a vote to be taken at three o'clock to-morrow, and adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM reserved his right to move to postpone the bill till the third Monday in January.

The SPEAKER stated that the resolution would not preclude a motion to postpone or to amend.

The bill was then read.

Mr. BRECK offered an amendment requiring the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature to be not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the date of the Governor's proclamation, providing for elections to fill vacancies in the Legislature, and inserting the word "voluntarily" in the oath declaring that the person taking it had not engaged in rebellion, etc.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., remarked that the bill had been carefully drawn by the Senate Committee and had been debated at great length in the Senate, especially by the opposition. In the mere details of bills there might be amendments offered which would or would not be of any great consequence, but any immaterial amendment would endanger the bill and endanger the lives of many good people in Georgia. One twenty and four Representatives, white and colored, had been murdered, and fifteen Representatives had been driven from their houses, and now it was proposed by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, that the rebel element be allowed to fill the vacancies then created. That was a new way of making majorities, to murder your opponents, and then ask them to select men to fill their places. And yet he understood that a gentleman (Mr. Bingham) would move to postpone the bill until the rest of the Republican majority in the Legislature might be murdered at Christmas, when the Son of God came on earth to bring peace and good will to men. If the Georgia rebels had time till the third Monday in January, they would change the majority, or at any rate would have enough killed or driven out of the State, so that when the legislature came together, and the incompetent men came to be weeded, there would not be a quorum by which to pass the Fifteenth Amendment, or to do any other legislative act. Then a new election would have to be ordered, and they would take care to elect men who would be just as bitter as those who would be got rid of, but who, by a stretch of conscience, would take the oath.

As to the objection that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment might be contested hereafter, on account of the coercion of some of the southern States to ratify it, he reminded the House that in the admission of almost every State conditions precedent were exacted.

Mr. BECK, member of the Reconstruction Committee, argued that the State of Georgia, having complied with all the conditions imposed by the reconstruction laws, and having been admitted to representation, was as much a sovereign State as New York or Ohio, and what ever Congress did to Georgia it could with equal propriety do to New York, or Ohio, or Massachusetts. He quoted the dispatch sent by Mr. Tift to the Georgia Legislature, partly in the writing of President Grant, advising the submission to the Courts of the question of negro eligibility to hold office and then to adjourn. That advice was acted on. The question was submitted to the Courts, and the Legislature adjourned. The Circuit Court had decided against the eligibility of negroes to office, and that decision had been overruled by the Supreme Court of the State. The legislature was to meet on the second Monday in January, and this bill proposed to anticipate the action of the legislature and to throw the whole matter into the hands of Gov. Bullock, who was charged with misappropriating the funds of the State, and he was afraid of impeachment by the legislature. In this connection he sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a letter to himself from the State Treasurer, a leading Republican, charging Gov. Bullock with many specific acts of misappropriation of State funds.

Mr. BUTLER inquired whether Gov. Bullock had not testified this morning, before the Reconstruction Committee, that his transactions with the funds of the State had been referred to a Committee of the Legislature, which had exonerated him?

Mr. BECK replied that Governor Bullock's statement was that such of those matters as had occurred and were known before the adjournment of the Legislature, because many of them had occurred since. He had referred them to a Legislative Committee, and a majority of the Committee had decided in his favor, but the Legislature itself had overruled the report and had adopted the minority report, refusing to exonerate him, and to day the Legislature held the whip over him, subject to impeachment. Without concluding his speech, Mr. Beck yielded to a motion for a recess, and the House, at 4:40, took a recess until half past seven.

Evening Session.—There were not many members in attendance, but the galleries were well filled.

Mr. BECK concluded his argument in opposition to the bill. Referring to the letter read from the State Treasurer, making charges against Gov. Bullock, he said that letter had been read by himself this morning to Gov. Bullock, so he might contradict the charges, if he could; but whether he, or Governor Arford in his, had successfully done so. If the charges were true, Gov. Bullock was of all men the very last whom Congress should make the absolute despot, as the bill proposed, over the State of Georgia. If Congress once declared that the people of Georgia out of the Union, and restore her to the condition of a conquered province or territorial dependency, let her in the name of humanity be put under the charge of a man who would do justice to her. Governor Bullock had himself this morning in the committee room admitted he could not take the test oath, as he had in the capacity of express agent given aid and support to the Confederacy. Speaking of President Grant's allusion to Georgia in his annual message, he declared his belief that the President was not aware of the interpretation which his language would receive, and said if he believed that President Grant had deliberately, intentionally and in face of the fact that Georgia was a reconstructed State, had used the language Reprentative Mr. Morgan) cast an imputation on Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet for accepting the resignations of a set of traitors. He regarded the acceptance of their resignations as an act of patriotism on the part of Mr. Lincoln and his administration. He defended the Republican party from the charge of being a party of monarchists, of the one one man power, and was surprised to hear such a charge made by a member of that party which sustained Andrew Johnson in the acts of usurpation by which got up the McArdle case in Mississippi and referred it not to the decision of the people, but to the decision of five or six old Judges sitting in a room in the Capitol, and went on to argue in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. BRIGGS opposed the bill, declaring it one of the most outrageous of its character ever introduced in a legislative body. He was not surprised at the sympathy expressed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) for Gov. Bullock. Birds of a feather flock together.

Mr. HOGE, of South Carolina, advocated the passage of the bill. The only objection he had to it was that it was not general in its application to all the Southern States.

The House at 11½ adjourned.

STONEBORO, PA.

Destructive Fire—Bonner's Store in Ashes.

(Special Dispatch by Western Union Line.)

STONEBORO, December 20.—On Sunday night between twelve and one o'clock fire was discovered in the large building occupied as a general merchandise store by Mr. Bonner. The flames made rapid headway, and notwithstanding all efforts to check the destroying element, the building and contents were soon a mass of smouldering ruins. The loss in buildings and goods will approximate $15,000, on which there is an insurance of only $2,000.

Texas Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, December 20.—The Houston *Telegraph* reports returns from 119 counties, in which Davis has a majority of 620. Only seven counties are yet to be heard from. The Legislature is: In the Senate 13 Republicans, 14 Conservatives and 5 to be heard from; in the House are 16 Republicans, 45 Conservatives and 9 to be heard from.

General Reynolds ordered elections to be held in the counties of Navarra and Milan, which had not voted at the general election.

The Coal Mine Calamity in Luzerne County.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MAUCH CHUNK, December 20.—Up to seven o'clock, P. M. yesterday, three bodies, Mrs. Swank, her oldest daughter and youngest child, were found in the mine at Stockton, near Hazelton. The youngest child was in the oldest girl's arms, with a sheet wrapped arround it. The head of the oldest girl was crushed. The mother was much bruised in the face.

Locomotive Explosion—The Engineer Killed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—The old locomotive Annapolis, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, exploded to day near the crossing of the Reading and Germantown Railroad, killing the engineer, Joseph Nagle, and injuring three other men.

—The German Democrats of the Tenth and Seventeenth wards, New York city, in mass meeting on Sunday, adopted resolutions denouncing Tammany Hall in strong terms and warning the Democracy of the country not to trust the leaders of that institution, proposing to contest the last election of Judiciary officers in the Tenth and Seventeenth wards, and calling upon Congress to pass stringent election laws, under the authority given by the XV. Amendment, as soon as that shall be adopted. A letter was received promising aid, and purporting to come from the Vigilance Committee.

—A man named Samuel Sinn, who left Erie, Pa., a short time since with the wife of Lucian Taylor, was arrested on Monday at St. Louis, and taken in charge by a Cleveland detective. Sinn was agent for the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machines at Erie, and is charged with defrauding the company out of considerable money by embezzlement and forgery. Mrs. Taylor will also return with him. She left four children in Erie. Sinn is about fifty years old, and has a grown up family. The couple were *en route* for California.

—Fifty miles of the California and Oregon Railroad have been completed, and it is believed the track will reach Mill Creek, one hundred and twelve miles distant from Sacramento, by March next. Surveys are being made for a line through San Joaquin Valley counties to the Southern boundary of the State, and will enter San Francisco on track of the Western Pacific Railroad via Oakland.

—It is stated that Mr. Motley has proposed to include in the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims the question of the neutrality of the seas, which the British government has accepted. The proposed transfer of the negotiations to Washington has also been acceded to by the English authorities.

—The stone chapel of the Swedenborgian Society, at Waltham, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

E. M. Stanton Nominated and Confirmed to the U. S. Supreme Court—Text of the Georgia Bill—Official Correspondence on Cuban Affairs.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 20.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Edwin M. Stanton, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court vice Rob't C. Grier, resigned.

George W. Ward, to be surgeon in the Navy; Wells R. Bell, Surveyor of Customs, at Selma, Alabama; Jas. Shields, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third district of Western Virginia; also several Postmasters, including Wm. H. Needham, at Oskaloosa, Indiana.

As soon as the nomination of Mr. Stanton was read in the executive session, it was confirmed by 46 against 11.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The following is a copy of the bill to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia as it finally passed the Senate at an early hour on Saturday morning:

Be it enacted, &c. That the Governor of the State of Georgia be and hereby is authorized and directed forthwith, by proclamation to summon all persons elected to the General Assembly of said State, as appears by the proclamation of Geo. G. Meade, the General commanding the district including the State of Georgia, dated June 25th, 1868, to appear on some certain day, to be named in said proclamation, at Atlanta, in said State, and thereupon said General Assembly shall proceed to perform its duties in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That when the members so elected to said Senate and House of Representatives shall be convened as aforesaid, each and every person elected as and every person claiming to be elected as a member of said Senate or House of Representatives, shall, in addition to taking the oath or oaths required by the Constitution of Georgia, also take and subscribe and file before the Governor or Secretary of State of Georgia one of the following oaths or affirmations, namely:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I have never held office or exercised the duties of a Senator or Representative in Congress, or have been a member of the Legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or give aid and comfort to enemies, or rendered, except as aforesaid, any support or aid to any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor held any office under or given any support to any government of any kind organized or acting in hostility to the United States or levying war upon the United States. So help me God, or on the pains and penalties of perjury," (as the case may be.)

Or the following oath or affirmation, viz.: "I solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I have been relieved by an act of the Congress of the United States from disability, as provided for Section 3d of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. So help me God, or on the pains and penalties of perjury," (as the case may be.)

Which oath or affirmation, when so filed, shall be entered on record by the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, and said oath or affirmation, or a copy of the record thereof, duly certified by said Secretary or State, shall be evidence in all courts and places, and every person claiming to be so elected who shall refuse, or decline, or neglect, or be unable to take one of said oaths or affirmations above provided, shall not be admitted to a seat in said Senate or House of Representatives, or to a participation in the proceedings thereof, but shall be deemed ineligible to such seats.

SEC. 4. That the persons elected as aforesaid and entitled to compose such Legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of this act by taking one of the oaths or affirmations above prescribed, shall thereupon proceed, in said Senate and House of Representatives to which they have been elected respectively, to reorganize said Senate and House of Representatives respectively, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of each House.

SEC. 5. That if any person claiming to be elected to said Senate or House of Representatives as aforesaid shall falsely take either of said oaths of affirmation above provided, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties thereof, and may be tried, convicted and punished therefor by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, in which District said crime was committed, and the jurisdiction of said Court shall be sole and exclusively for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That if any person shall by force, violence or fraud willfully hinder or interrupt any person or persons elected as aforesaid from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed by this act, or from participation in the proceedings of said Senate or House of Representatives, after having taken one of the said oaths or affirmations, or otherwise complied with this act, he will be deemed guilty of a felony and may be tried, convicted and punished therefor by the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, in which District said crime shall be committed, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the Court, and the jurisdiction of such courts shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That it is hereby declared that the exclusion of any person or persons elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified for participation in the proceedings of said Senate or House of Representatives, upon the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude, would be illegal and revolutionary, and is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 7. That upon the application of the Governor of Georgia, the President of the United States shall employ such military or naval forces of the united States, as may be necessary to enforce and execute the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That the Legislature shall ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, proposed to the Constitution of the United States, before Senators and Representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

CUBAN MATTERS.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a voluminous document in reply to the resolution calling for information with regard to Cuba. There is little new in the correspondence submitted, which includes Secretary Fish's protest against the Captain General's authorization for the capture on high seas of vessels carrying men, arms and munitions of war in and of the insurgents, which was subsequently revoked; the Secretary's announcement that our government will not depart from its traditional policy of enforcing strict neutrality, while acknowledging that the sympathy of our people is with all efforts to free this continent from trans-Atlantic control; the Secretary's protest in the name of civilization and humanity against Valmaseda's barbarous proclamation; his demand upon the Spanish government for compensation to the families of Speakman and Wythe, citizens of the United States, executed at Santiago; his demand for the modification of the Captain General's decree as to the searching of vessels on the high seas; the general order of the Captain General for the conduct of the war with more humanity; and communications from Minister Sickles to the effect that the Spanish ministry acknowledge the sincere and legal manner in which the government of the United States had fulfilled its international duties, and announcing that the Spanish liberals, who now control the government, desire to make, at the earliest opportunity, provision for guaranteeing self-government to Cuba.

Minister Sickles also communicates, August 20th, a conversation he had with General Prim, in which the latter said, with great earnestness and emphasis, "Let the United States be assured of the good faith and the good disposition of Spain. Formidable as the insurrection may become, it has not yet reached the proportions of any of those conflicts in which governments have found themselves constrained to treat during hostilities. The Cuban insurgents hold no city or fortress; they have no port, no ships; they have no army; they do not presume to offer or accept battle. And now, before the period arrives for active operations, when Spain will send the ample reinforcements and bolds in readiness, it is only necessary for the Cubans to accept the assurance of the United States, given on the faith of Spain, that they may have their independence by laying down their arms—electing their deputies and declaring their right to be free by a vote of the people."

Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish, August 4th, says: "In general I find less susceptibility to the idea of a transfer of the island to the United States than to a concession of the independence of Cuba. There is an apprehension that the persons and property of Spaniards in Cuba would be safe under Cuban control. This impression, I heard, prevails in Catolinia."

Mr. Roberts to Mr. Fish, September 18th, submits various considerations and arguments against what he understands to be the settled purpose of the United States to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.

Secretary Fish replies, under date October 13th. "It might be sufficient answer to say, no intention to grant belligerent rights has been announced. It is a most perfect answer to say no such intention has been reached by the United States."

Mr. Fish is pleased that Mr. Roberts draws his authorities from the history and the statesmen of the United States, and remarks that Spain has conceded belligerent rights to the South at sixty-six days after the bloodless assault on Sumter. The United States have frequently remonstrated, in the interest of humanity, against the manner in which the Cuban contest is waged. The present state of affairs cannot be indefinitely prolonged, and the United States reserve the right of future action. Unlawful expeditions in aid of Cuban insurgents have been planned and one succeeded, but the United States has always been ready to act on the information furnished by Mr. Roberts, and has acted on such information even when it has proved erroneous.

Mr. Sickles telegraphs to Secretary Fish, Sept. 25th, that the volunteers are to be disbanded on the occasion of hostilities, scandalous executions to be stopped, slavery to be gradually abolished, and liberal reforms to be granted, without waiting for the termination of war.

Mr. Davis, Sept. 8th, transmits the substance of Mr. Sickles' telegram to Mr. Hunter, and requests him to inquire and report on the same.

Minister Sickles, on October 16th, transmits to Secretary Fish a copy of a decree according liberty of worship in Cuba.

A copy of Silvera's note desiring the President to use his influence with the Cuban refugees to secure a less savage character to the war, and to release the Spanish gunboats, which are neither intended to operate against Peru or Cuba, but to defend the coast against filibusters and pirates.

Consul Plumb encloses a circular, inciting negroes to burn the estates, forwarded by the Consul at Matanzas, and said by him to have been probably printed in New York.

Minister Sickles informs Secretary Fish, November 14th, that no reforms for Cuba will be brought forward till the hostile bands are dispersed, and subsequently advises him of the progress and resumption of the various reforms for Porto Rico.

Copies of affidavits submitted by Messrs. Lowry and Evarts to establish the existence of a state of war and an independent Government in Cuba, are furnished, with a letter, dated December 15th, from Mr. Lowry to Mr. Fish, stating that the Attorney General had declined to consider said affidavits good evidence, and had clearly expressed the purpose of the Government.

Attorney General Hoar, under date of December 14th, gives his opinion that it is not proper for the United States to libel the Spanish gunboats under the statute of 1828, and informs Mr. Fish that the Government has acted on this opinion.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate was in Executive session to day nearly four hours. After the confirmation of Mr. Stanton, it is understood the time was occupied mainly by a prolonged discussion of the President's refusal to comply with the request of the Judiciary Committee that he transmit various papers relating to the nominations of Circuit Judges. None of the latter have yet been reported from Committee.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Abel R. Corbin, of New York city, is in Covington, Kentucky, the guest of President Grant's father.

—Rev. Dr. Thurston, of the Central Congregational Church, at Fall River, Mass., died on Sunday night.

—New York lawyers have petitioned Congress for an increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

—In a drunken row at Memphis, Saturday night last, Joe Lasher was fatally stabbed by Jim Todd. Both colored.

—The shock of an earthquake was felt at Memphis at two o'clock Monday morning. The vibrations lasted several seconds.

—At Wheeling, on Sunday, a lad named Land, employed on the W. F. Curtis, fell down the cabin stairway and broke his neck.

—The Legislature of Montana, unanimously Democratic, has rejected Gov. Ashley's appointees for the territory, who were Republicans.

—Advices from Sitka to December 5th represent everything quiet in the territory. The only want felt by the inhabitants is that of a civil government.

—George Abbott, leader of an expedition whose aim is to destroy or disable the Spanish gunboats, sailed from New York on Sunday night in pursuit of them.

—The indictment against certain citizens of Portage City, Wisconsin, for lynching W. A. Spain, last fall, has been quashed, and the accused exonerated from blame.

—The failure of Charles E. Shepard & Co., of Albany, with liabilities at Buffalo of $60,000, and $40,000 at Oswego, is announced. The creditors, it is said, will not lose heavily.

—John E. Parkham, residing near Triadelphia, was killed on the Hempfield Railroad, on Saturday. He was endeavoring to get on a train while it was in motion and fell on the track.

—R. S. Stevens, managing director of the Southern Branch of the Pacific Railroad, on Friday bought of the State of Kansas all the lands set apart for this road, paying therefor $396,252.

—Mollie Hepburn, a danseuse at the "Varieties," in Memphis, who was married recently to a young man from Mississippi, left without notice Sunday morning, taking with her his pocket book, containing $1500.

—The Mormons of Williamsburg, N. Y., were addressed, on Sunday, by Brigham Young, Jr., and bishops Hammond and Potts. The abuse of the press was the main subject of their remarks.

—A report prevails that some of the firemen and engineers of the Spanish gunboats are in the Cuban interest, and will make an effort to destroy the vessels after they have left the American waters.

—Margaret Carlan has been arrested at Chicago for killing her husband. They were both intoxicated and quarreled, when the wife seized a club and dealt her husband a blow which caused his death in ten hours.

—Dr. W. H. Lewis, of Boston, has been arrested at New York, on the charge of kidnapping his own daughter, aged seven years, taking her from the custody of her mother pending the decision of a divorce suit.

—The *Alta Californian* has "interviewed" a number of the leading citizens of San Francisco in regard to the municipal situation. All agree that reform is absolutely necessary, but generally decide against the interference of the legislature in municipal affairs.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Lease of the Bay of Samana—Details of the Expedition—Canal Affairs—Severe Snow Storm—George Francis Train Squelched—The Spanish Gunboats—The Loyalty of George Peabody—A Torpedo Plot Fails.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 20, 1869.

DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION TO ST. DOMINGO.

The details of the expedition of the steam frigate Albany shows that she anchored, Nov. 17th, in the harbor of St. Domingo. The following morning the United States Commissioners, Gen. Babcock, Gen. Ingalls and Gen. Sackett, United States Army, landed and met President Baez and his Cabinet, when negotiations were formally commenced with the Dominican authorities. One week was exhausted in diplomatic harangues, when cautious Baez and Cabinet, bishops and laymen, on the 24th were taken by the Albany to Bani, thirty miles distant, to consult with some inferior official regarding the important subject. Baez and his suite were left there and the frigate, after a short excursion up a pleasant river near by, returned to St. Domingo the following day. Twenty-four hours afterward the character of the negotiations and their successful completion, with the interchange of treaties or necessary documents, was announced.

On the 1st and 2d of December the ordnance on board the Albany, consisting of a battery of eight guns, mountain howitzers and rifled, the latter adapted to coast defense, 1,000 breech loading muskets, several thousand stand of small arms and a large amount of every character of ammunition, was landed and turned over to an official deputized by President Baez, with the $150,000 in gold, in possession of U. S. Commissioners on board, were then paid to the Dominican authorities as the first installment necessary to secure the grant in question.

The preliminaries thus satisfactorily settled, and the payment agreed upon made, on January, with the Commissioners and one of President Baez's staff, sailed to the Bay of Samana to take formal possession of the waters and peninsula in the name of the United States. On the 6th of December the United States flag was hoisted on the Island of Cavenero, in the Bay of Samana, amidst general joy on the part of the inhabitants.

The lease of Samana, as already stated, is for fifty years, for $156,000 in gold per annum and the heavy freight the hold of the Albany contained.

The *Herald* states that the Government of St. Domingo has negotiated a loan of nearly $4,000,000 in gold, for the payment of which the revenues of the ports of St. Domingo and Puerto Plata, to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds per annum, and the royalties produced from the export of guano from the island of Alta Vela, and duties from coal and mahogany from the peninsula of Samana, are pledged.

PEABODY VINDICATED.

Thurlow Weed publishes a letter in the *Commercial* to day in vindication of the course of the late George Peabody during the rebellion. He therein gives the account of an interview he had with Mr. Peabody during the first year of the war. Mr. Peabody said he had been led to regard the extreme men of both sections as enemies to the United States, but he added that his desire to see Government and Union was too strong; that painful as it was, the thought of war with our brethren, if he were at home he should stand by the Government, and that whatever he could do then and thereafter for the Union cause he would do cheerfully. The letter further says that in attempts that were made by confederate sympathizers in Parliament to induce the recognition of the rebel government and to destroy our blockade, Mr. Peabody manifested his devotion to the North by zealous efforts in our favor. He authorized me as I have no doubt he did to my colleague, Bishop McIlvaine, to call on him whenever I thought he could be of service to our cause. Frail, and knowing were many English capitalists who applied to Mr. Peabody for information relating to confederate loans, he pronounced them worthless.

CANAL AFFAIRS.

Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, on behalf of commercial men of that city, had a conference with the Governor and State officers to-day upon the subject of canal affairs, presenting the free canal policy proposed at a meeting of the Produce Exchange of New York last winter, recommended by them to the last Legislature, and passed by the Assembly, as furnishing the only effective measure, namely, the funding of the canal debt, that can now secure cheap transportation and in a few years make canals free, and save the people hereafter from taxation.

CASE OF REAL.

The counsel for John Real, convicted of the murder of an officer, to-day applied to the Supreme Court, full bench, for a reargument of the case, on the ground that one of the Judges, Barnard, who affirmed the decision against prisoner, was disqualified, because the new judiciary article of the late Constitution forbids a Judge sitting in review of his action in an inferior Court. The motion was denied. But another motion for the reargument of the bill of exceptions on Wednesday was granted.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.

There was a heavy fall of snow in the vicinity of Port Jervis and west of that point on the Erie road on Saturday, which seriously delayed the running of trains west. The Chicago night express train arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon covered with snow and ice several hours behind time. The Cincinnati express on the Central and Hudson River Road came in last evening covered with ice and sleet. The passengers state the storm in the interior of the State was very severe.

A TORPEDO PLOT.

It has transpired that a project was matured for blowing up the Spanish war vessel Pizarro and the Spanish gunboats. Two tug boats had been chartered and lay out in the river Saturday night, there being, it is alleged, a line of torpedoes stretched between them, which were to be manipulated from the tug boats. The storm of Saturday prevented the attempt, which was to have been carried out that night.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The steamer Bienville, which arrived to day from Havana, reports that at 11 this morning, off Alacon, she exchanged signals with seventeen Spanish gunboats under convoy of the war steamer Pizarro. They were running finely, under all sail, with light wind and smooth sea.

TRAIN SQUELCHED.

George Francis Train found the doors of Cooper Institute closed in his face last evening by order of the Board of Trustees, and his expected lecture therefore did not come off. He demands twenty-five hundred dollars damages.

SUSPICION EXCITED.

The departure of the ex-rebel ram Atlanta from below Philadelphia, simultaneously with Spanish gunboats from this city, has excited suspicion. She is reported owned by Cubans and intended to attack the Spanish fleet.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¾.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 120½@120¾.

WE are indebted to MAJ. W. M. DALGLEISH, Assistant Postmaster of Congress, for important public documents.

IT IS settled that the Alabama negotiations, when renewed, will be conducted at Washington, and that the radical principle involved in a long disputed maxim, that a "free ship makes free goods," will enter, by the consent of both nations, into the discussion and, if possible, the ultimate adjustment. No decisive steps have yet been taken, on either side, to re open these questions.

THE appointment and unusually prompt confirmation by the Senate, of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON as successor to Judge GRIER to the United States Supreme Court, was a befitting and worthy honor paid a loyal, distinguished and patriotic citizen, whose eminent services in the cause of the Union during the late rebellion will never be forgotten by a grateful people.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

It is understood that the coming Message of Gov. GEARY will recommend the establishment of a reasonable limit, to the duration of the existing scheme for the public education of these children in blue. A Harrisburg letter says:

The present law provides for the care of the orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers who died "in the war," and this law has been liberally construed to include the cases of soldiers dying, from wounds or disease contracted in the service, after the close of the war. It is now proposed to establish a fixed period after the close of the war,—say the 1st of May, 1866,—as the latest period of orphanage to be recognized by the State unless the parent died, undischarged from the service, after that period. This will somewhat reduce the number of applicants yet to be received, and will fix a definite point for the expiration of the system.

COVODE VS. FOSTER.

We have before us the report of JAMES A. LOGAN, Esq., attorney for Hon. JOHN COVODE in the Congressional election contest of Covode vs. Foster, arising out of certain alleged frauds committed at the ballot boxes at the October, 1868, election in the XXIst Pennsylvania District. The evidence is voluminous, and necessarily so, inasmuch as some three hundred questions of fact are involved. It is clearly apparent that frauds were perpetrated, but it is not our province to declare judgment either from partisan motives or from information derived from the *ex parte* report before us. The matter will be examined into thoroughly by Congress, and a proper verdict based on the evidence will be awarded. The following points are made in behalf of Mr. COVODE'S claims by his attorney:

1st. Giving Mr. Foster his return vote and deducting the excess, pauper, illegal assessment, imported and alien votes, and giving Mr. Covode his return vote, adding rejected vote and deducting individual illegal votes, Mr. Covode has a majority of 55.

2d. Upon a consideration of the returns and individual illegal votes alone, not including any of previous classes, Mr. Covode has a majority of 47.

3d. That the exclusion of the polls of Youngstown alone from the returns leaves Mr. Covode a majority of 129.

4th. That of Dunbar a majority of 219.

5th. The exclusion of all claimed will result in a majority of 449 for Mr. Covode.

SAMANA.

The San Dominican mystery is solved. With the return of the Albany, bringing back the Commissioners whose hasty departure left no time for explanations to satisfy the public, we now learn that the Bay and peninsula of Samana have been leased from the Dominican authorities to the United States, for the term of fifty years, at a rental of $15,000 gold per annum. The yearly payment represents a fee simple value of $250,000. We thus secure a naval station of inestimable importance to our political and commercial interests in the Caribbean Sea, in effect giving to us beyond any dispute our proper predominance as a naval, commercial and political power in all the West Indian archipelago.

The money price paid is cheap as dirt. We presume that Congress will not hesitate in conceding the approval of the transaction, without which neither party can be legally bound. The assent of the Dominicans is already pledged by the Baez party temporarily in control of that Republic, and is less likely to be disputed by any rival factions, since an annual income will always be more of an object to whichever faction may at any time be uppermost, than would a sale out and out, the purchase money for which would all have been "gobbled" by the Baez party, to the exclusion of all the claimants.

It looks like a small business to make any objection to a transaction involving so trivial a sum of money. But, on principle, this lease of the Samana Bay is open to the full force of the same objections which assailed, and very properly, the contracts of Secretary Seward with Russia and Denmark. If the Senate ratifies this lease, and rejects the St. Thomas purchase, we shall be open to the pungent criticisms of the world, for our alacrity in distinguishing between these various contracts, strictly according to the degree of our expected profits in completing a bargain, rather in consonance with an invariable good faith in upholding the engagements of our responsible representatives. The point is clear, but its application just now may be unpopular.

SANDS AND FOGS.

The latest advices from the Suez Canal speak of the difficulties in its navigation arising from the drifting sands of the desert and from fogs. True, these reports come through English channels, and may be exaggerated; for the English have ever regarded that great enterprise with a jealous eye. Still, making all due allowance for that, these things do certainly occasion serious difficulty

At a very early day in the world's history some of the powerful monarchs of Egypt did make a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, some traces of which are still to be seen. But the drifting sands were then an overmatch for human power, and its existence as a commercial channel was not of long continuance. The same thing may or may not occur again.

When Bishop Berkley said, "*Westward* the star of empire takes its way," he only declared what every close observer of the world's progress for the last two thousand years knows to be true, and probably ever will be true. Commercial men in Europe are turning their attention to another ship canal—"wider, and less subject to fog and sand drifts," as the London *Times* expresses it, than that across the Isthmus of Suez, in some of the Central American States. But would be putting that "star" on its old track, westward, once more. The construction of the Suez Canal looked like an attempt to reverse its course.

Whether there be some occult law forbidding the march of progressive civilization eastward we know not, and shall not assert; but there is something very remarkable in all the past phenomena of human progress. The centre of political power in the world has for many centuries been slowly and steadily shifting westward. An intervening ocean counts nothing in the mysterious track of this "star;" and now, after long hovering over Western Europe, it seems to be settling itself in our skies, whence, perhaps, in time it may move on to Asia, its place of beginning. Who knows? Should the sands and fogs of the isthmus of Suez render the attempt to turn the commerce of the world in that direction abortive, and compel the opening of another great avenue of navigation through the western continent, then may the world regard this strange and mysterious law as established.

AN EXPENSIVE SUPERFLUITY.

A fifth wheel to a coach really exists after all, and has its uses. Such a contrivance is no figure of speech, but a material fact. To be sure, it is an unknown and immaterial quantity, when the question is only one of going ahead in a right line. The fifth wheel comes in play, only when a deflection is to be made in the direction of the course. That is all that it serves for. In that sense, we are permitted to understand why that very curiously contrived fifth wheel to the financial machine of the country, which is called a Special Commissionership of the Revenue, and which is animated by Mr. WELLS, occasionally betrays its existence and claims its appropriate function.

The Commissioner's Report, to be laid before Congress and the country this week, insists that a turning point has come in our financial policy, and proceeds to indicate the direction of the new departure. He wants taxation reduced by some fifty or sixty millions of dollars at once, a reduction which he considers to be justified by the financial situation. Considering how partial the free-trading school, which lives and moves and has its being under the inspiration and nurture of the foreign importing interest, has always been to the peculiar views of the Commissioner, it is really a singular circumstance that, while his recommendations have uniformly jumped with their wishes, it has at the same time been always stoutly denied by his friends, and by the free-trade organs, that anything like a friendly understanding exisis between them.

Here then, comes the Commissioner, urging this vast reduction of sixty millions on our taxation, with nearly every dollar of it to come off from our customs-duties upon foreign importations—in part by a considerable enlargement of the free list, but in a greater part by the square abatement of existing rates of duties, mainly upon articles with which American industry also is now endeavoring to supply our markets. His abatements mean, dollar by dollar, a downright abandonment of the American principle of protecting and fostering the labor of our own citizens, and the development of American industry and strength by redeeming us from our old-time dependence upon the under paid labor of Europe. It is pleasant to reflect that Congress is not yet ready to sanction this seriously grave deflection, from the established and profitable policy which now declares that, if there be any advantage in the first call in their own markets, American manufactures, agriculture and trade shall have that fair start over any foreign competition. We have no present use for the "fifth wheel" functions of the Special Commissioner in that direction.

When the Report insists that we can well spare sixty millions from our present revenue, it takes a direct issue with the recommendations of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury. We learn, upon that far more reliable authority, that the financial situation demands a complete and absolute postponement of any general scheme for the abatement of taxation, at least until the country shall be enabled to judge of the operation of other and more necessary legislation. Hence, our "fifth-wheel" Commissioner is simply wasting his breath, in such vain efforts to guide the smoothly running machine of national policy out of the safe and well-beaten track. Congress and the country agree heartily with the Administration upon the present line, and, for all we can discover to the contrary, would need but little inducement, not to make the diversion which Mr. Wells's desires, but to abolish him and his functions, as being really more absurd and useless than even that "fifth-wheel to a carriage" which the old saw makes light of. They will be sure to do it, when they come to see the really idle folly of keeping this specious advocate of free trade in office under an heartily American Administration. The Special Commissioner is superfluous, and the sooner he is abolished the better.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HALDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES, relating to all Ages and Nations. For Universal Reference. Edited by Benjamin Vincent, Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Published by Harper Brothers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Valuable as this work is regarded in England, especially since its revision by Benjamin Vincent, of the Royal Library of Great Britain, it lacked much to make it popular or useful for reference in this country. Harpers, however, have made the work complete in every respect, and the events of this country are both accurate and full, and scarcely any place or event is overlooked. The chronology is brought down to June last. The publishers have issued the best and most complete of the kind ever published, and no library is complete without this work because of its intrinsic value as a reference. Such a work of this kind is monumental and is the product of years of patient toil. In the preface to the first edition it is stated there are fifteen thousand articles, alphabetically arranged. The leading events of every country, whether ancient or modern kingdoms, are to be found in the annals of each respectively. The aim of the work is to present not merely a Dictionary of Dates, but a dated Encyclopedia, a digested summary of human history, brought down to the very eve of publication.

THE GATES AJAR. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. With illustrations by Curtis. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

When this book appeared several months ago, it caused quite a *furore*. It is a work of singular ability, depth of thought and deals with questions of a religious type in a sort of spiritualistic or dreamy style, and yet it contains passages that rouse the reader to the highest poise of excitement. Some of the dialogues are inimitable and unique. This edition is beautifully illustrated and otherwise superbly finished, in keeping with the merits of the work. It is a capital gift-book—appropriate and seasonable.

WILD SPORTS OF THE WORLD: A Book of Natural History and Adventure. By James Greenwood, author of "The Seven Curses of London," etc. With one hundred and forty illustrations. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Commendation of a work of such a character as this, is scarcely necessary, to any person who will glance through its pages. The book is plethoric with incidents and rich adventures, and contains graphic accounts of the habits of animals, such as the elephant, lion, tiger, &c. Young people will be richly repaid by its perusal, and indeed all classes of readers will find much to amuse as well as instruct. The author brings to bear the lively vein of writing that has characterized his former works. It is an appropriate book for the holidays.

THE TROTTY BOOK. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

The little boy here is quite a character, as the exploits so gracefully depicted in this volume clearly show. His pranks and mishaps, and assumed characteristics are quite natural and prime throughout. Little folks these holiday times will enjoy the book with uncommon zest though at any time it would be a favorite with them. The droll scenes are exceedingly well told, and illustrated with rare skill. The artist has shown much genius.

HOW JENNIE FOUND HER LORD, and How She Thanked Him. By the author of the "Golden Ladder Stories," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Rarely has our heart been touched with tenderness in reading a story, as we have been by this delightfully well-told one in verse. The means by which Jennie found her Lord, and how she let her light shine, are graphically told by the poet. Passages of simple and tender interest abound throughout the work.

DISCOURSES ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS BY THE REV. FATHER HYACINTHE. Translated by Leonard W. Bacon, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Published by G. P. Putnam & Son, New York. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, Pittsburgh.

Pere Hyacinthe, late Superior of the Barefooted Carmelites of Paris, and Preacher of the Conferences of Notre Dame, after a brief visit to our shores has just returned to Europe. During his brief sojourn in the East, he was the subject of many attentions, and has set agog the religious world by his startling and independent utterances. Anything relating to this gifted divine will be read with avidity. This work necessarily has been gotten up with rapidity, but nevertheless quite creditably. The various papers will serve to show the elements of greatness in this reformer, but, perhaps, the second volume, now in course of preparation, will give a better description of his eloquence. No doubt but what this work, and the volume to follow, will be widely read.

"OLD TESTAMENT SHADOWS, OR NEW TESTAMENT TRUTHS." By Lyman Abbott, author of "Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings," &c. With designs by Dore and others. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Abbott showed such remarkable talent in his late work, "Jesus of Nazareth," that few can question his ability in presenting "Old Testament Shadows," in an able and instructive manner. These foreshadowings of the redemption of the the world, manifest from the Fall in Eden down to Ezra, are truly finger posts to the Cross of Christ. The author proposes to bring out in prominent lines these finger posts of the Bible, and give them the right interpretation. The contents are as follows: "The Cities of the Plain," "Water in the Wilderness," "Eliezer's Prayer," "Joseph's Staff," "The Great Question," "The Great Deliverance," "The Fiery Serpents and the Brazen Serpent," "The Benevolence of Boaz," "The Forlorn Hope of Israel," "The Price of Ambition," "Samson's Strength and Weakness," "Elisha's Vision," and "The Queen's Crown." These topics are presented in chaste language, and have the charm of romance. The book is elegantly gotten up, and would make a sensible gift book.

THE STORY OF A BAD BOY. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. With Illustrations. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

This inimitable story was the charm of "Our Young Folks" during the past year. Its appearance in book form will be greeted with pleasure by those who read the monthly installments, and it will also doubtless find its way into the hands of many a boy, as a holiday gift from a parent. It will soon appear to the reader that he was *not* as bad a boy as the title would indicate. It is written in Aldrich's charming prose poetic style, abounds in humorous incidents, and is elegantly illustrated. By all means, boys, get your father to get it for you. Of course, girls will want to know the character of the future man.

BUTTERFLY'S FLIGHTS. By the author of the "Win and Wear" Series. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

These Butterfly Flights describe visits to "Mount Mansfield," "Saratoga," "Niagara," "Montreal," "Seaside," "Philadelphia." Six volumes in a box or $4.50. These places were visited by little Butterfly—whose real name we are told is Ellen Courtland, with some friends, during the summer months. What she saw is graphically described. The plot is excellent, and the characters are limned with a fidelity of language that is truly interesting. It is a capital way to convey useful information to young people, and we welcome this series as being the right kind of books for youths. The books are gayly attired and illustrated. Parents would do well to place these books in their children's hands.

LOST IN THE JUNGLE. Narrated for Young People by Paul Du Chaillu, author of "Wild Life under the Equator," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Du Chaille is a favorite in this community—as an author and lecturer. This story will not damage his good reputation. It is full of daring adventures and hairbreadth escapes. The style of narrative is flowing and natural. Young people will find much to interest them, both on account of the exciting scenes depicted, and the racy style of the author. The numerous illustrations give a fine idea of the subject in hand. It comes out in good trim, too, for the holiday season and will sell readily.

UNDER THE CROSS. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston. For sale by F. G. Rieneman, 113 Third avenue, Pittsburgh.

This little volume, we believe prepared by Rev. Mr. Pierce, is a selection of choice poetry from popular authors, indicating much tact and ability by the compiler. It is divided into two parts, First, "The Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, and its Divine power," and the second part—"The Cross and its Discipline." This little book is really brim full of gems, and contains pieces that are generally accepted by the different denominations. Most of the favorite religious songs of modern writers are to be found in the selection.

THOUGHTS OF PEACE; or, Precious Hope and Strong Consolation for the Bearer of the Cross. From the latest London Edition. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Remarkable as the assertion is, that very many of the best works, are the product of the chastened and afflicted in society, it is nevertheless true that the world is greatly enriched by the presence of invalid gifted minds in all ages. This delightful little volume is the product of one who has felt the acuteness of disease, and it illustrates the experience of one who has long been an invalid. The scriptural texts, and poetic selections, evince a rich acquaintance with the scriptures and the poets. The book is beautifully printed on heavy toned paper, red line border and richly bound. Many would prize it as a gift-book.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York, send us monthly part, number eight, of *Appleton's Journal*. During a brief period this excellent weekly has risen to the front rank of literary journals. It is ably conducted, and its illustrations are superb. We have no reason to change our good opinion, heretofore expressed, of this high toned weekly. Also, the third volume of Thackeray's popular novel, "Men's Wives," in paper cover, the first we have seen. This series is well printed on white paper, bright text, and cheap. The character of this book is too well known to require any words of commendation from us.

A NEW POEM.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

[American literature has produced few poems, if any, likely to stand higher in the estimation of posterity, than "The Cathedral" by James Russell Lowell, which will be first presented to the public in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. We have room only to present a few extracts from a production, the grandeur and beauty of which is apparent even in those detached scraps. Here is a strain of exquisite music to begin with.—*Boston Advertiser.*

"The bird I heard sings not from yonder tree;
But th down ecstacy my childhood had
Ever near in my mind, renewed by him.
Haply made I weeks, by the accumulate thrill
That threads my undivided life and steals
A gallon from the years and graves between.
I know not how it is with other men,
Whom I but guess deciphering myself;
For me, o'er full is no full-volumed,
The fleeting relish at sensation's brim,
that I'll the vess. ferment of the wine.
One spring I knew as never any since;
All night the stir, as of the warm southwest
Loosed ink remittent through the thundering elms,
And brought a morning from the Gulf adrift,
Omnipotent with sunshine, whose quick charm
Startled with crocus's the sullen turf
And fledged the bushes with a puff of song:
One summer hour abides, what time I perched,
Dazzled with noon, under shimmering eaves,
And pulsed the pulpy oxheart, while the thief
Anoint it clatter'd and the robins shrilled.
Dismidging me an alien and the year;
One morn of autumn leads it o'er the rest,
When in the axe I watched the sunlit vane fall,
Balancing softly eastward without wind,
Or stirring with direc erimpulse down
On those fallen yesterday, now barbed with frost.
While I grew pensive with the pensive year;
And once I learned how mirth, loss with loss was,
When past the fence rails, dozy gray with rime,
I crossed adventurous o'er the sparkled crust
That made familiar fields seem far and strange
As Orient Ind. Noted while on rude sty
In ghus by solitude about the pole,
And glowm rede these o the unsettling sun;
In-mist the candid chamber of my brain
Were pain ed with those storm images;
And later visions s em but a glimpse
From hoc hs falling frae es of the past;
When I, young savage, in my age of flint,
Gazed a. odd-dimin-ish a pewee I me
Parted from Nat. re by the joy in her
That countinually revealed me to myself.
Thenceforward I must find doubts de ice gate;
And paradise was paradise no more,
Known one and barr d against satiety."

Here is another passage, full of tenderness and beauty:

"I, that still pray at morning and eve,
Loving those foods that le d us from the past,
And prizing more than Plato things I learned
At that best academe, a mother's knee,
Infidel, my life perhaps have ru n prayed,
Tortured, stirred below my conscious self, have felt
That fount of discontinuance which is God;
Nor know I which to hold worst enemy,—
Him who in hours of doubt's mockery
Would turn me loose, stript of the raiment warm
By Faith contrived against our nakedness,
Or him who, cruel kind, would fain spare,
With pointed saints and paraphrase of God,
The soul's sad winnow of divine surprise."

But let us enter the Cathedral with the poet:

"And the whole pile, grim with the Northman's thought,
Of life and death, sad doom, life's equal foe—
These were before me, and I gazed abashed,
Child of an age that lectures, and reacts,
Pitstering our swallow nests on the awful Past,
And with the flying round the work of larger men,
As we had builded what we thought deface.
Far up the great bells wallowed in delight,
Feeding their cangs o'er the heedless town.
To call the worshippers who never came,
Or women mostly, in cloth twos and threes.
I enjoined reverent of whatever shrine
Gods piety and sorrow for my kind,
Or give for soul a moment's calm of God.
And shared decorum in the ancient rite
By sterner fathers held idolatrous.
The service over, I was I accord in thought;
Solemn the deepening vaults, and most to me,
Fresh from the fragile realm of deal and paint,
Or brick mock-pious with a marble front;
Solemn the lift of night- mioowered roof,
The columned stems that spread in boughs dislieaved.
Through which the organ blew a dream of storm—
The gain in repentance to submine with awe
And stun the heart up in tranquility.
Than aisles to me familiar that o'ereach
The copse's aisleless of brooding woods,
Centurial shadows, cloisters of the rock;
Yet here was sense of hallowed regret,
Irrepressible, an ecstasy which
Is all his grandeur but sublimity,—
A shell divorced of its informing life,
Where the rich sea used to roll, a hermit-crab,
An adieu to that faith of elder days
That gave its first round to this fair shape of stone,
In old Religion but a species of cave,
Haunting the solitude of darkened minds,
Shadow and form of awe by the skeptic used
In the re o corn ra fe from peering doubt
Since Gutenberg mad thought cosmopolite
And of mixed electric threads from mind to mind.
* * * * * * *
"I turned and saw beldame on her knees;
With eyes astray she told the chaun e beads
Before the machine of saintly wonderment,
Bribed interest with the far-off in get;
Shrill first thought, by kindlier soo, rebuked,
Pitied o'er selfishness never touched me.
With upward impulse; but the nowhere see,
Found in all ha llbeads and rifts,
In all that humbles, awes ens and consoles;
Blessed to the nativ s shored on every side
Of his dim island of belief that thought
Their happy they that wander out lifelong
Beyond the star- of the household fire,
The guarded fold that shelters, not confines!
Their loss fin patience in familiar paths,
Prize of the highway over feet guided before
Of parent, child, or lover, gloried
By simple magic of dividing Time.
My fellowmen, I held as the woman knelt,
And—sealed will, or some vibration faint
Of unison of nature, deep r than use will—
My heart occultly felt itself in hers,
Through mutual intercession gently leagued."

Poison in our Bedrooms.

While the other noxious gases are usually the product of combustion, and their origin therefore apparent, sulphuretted hydrogen obtains an entrance into our houses in a surreptitious and insidious manner through the waste pipes of sinks and wash basins, the latter giving it access even to our bedrooms. There can be but little doubt that the prolonged nausea from which some persons suffer, and which often terminates in confirmed dyspepsia, is not unfrequently due to this cause, and, while the sufferer and the physicians are searching in vain for some means of relief, and are experimenting with various remedies, the true origin of the trouble is unsuspected, and might be easily removed by a proper attention to the waste pipe traps. The test by which the presence of this gas in the air of a room may be detected is very simple. It may be performed by taking the white, unprinted margin of a newspaper, moistening it with a solution of sugar of lead, and suspending the prepared slip of paper in the locality to be examined. If it contains sulphuretted hydrogen the slips darken and finally become black, the rapidity with which the change occurs giving data for forming an estimate of the amount of gas. The air of the apartment may at the same time be compared with that of the streets by suspending another slip of leaded paper outside of one of the windows in such a position that it may be in the shade at all times.

The physiological effects of sulphuretted hydrogen vary with the degree of concentration. If it is strong it acts like a narcotic, and the person soon faints, but may be restored if at once removed into the fresh air, and treated with stimulants and the cold water douche. There is always more or less nausea, even though the gas may be very dilute. Its poisonous effects is doubtless due in all cases to its absorption by the blood, and subsequent action on the iron of the discs, whereby the fluid loses its red color and becomes black, the variation in the symptoms being dependent on the rapidity with which these results are produced.—*Dr. J. C. Draper, in Galaxy.*

Look to Your Wall Paper.

The filthy custom of pasting one wall paper over another till a thickness of an eighth of an inch or more is accumulated is too common, and is attended with the worst consequences. This, as ascertained by the *Lancet*, was the cause of the puzzling offensive smell at Knightsbridge Barracks, London, that recently threatened the whole establishment with fever. The examination of the drains and taking up of floors revealed nothing, while the introduction of increased means of ventilation left the evil as it was. At last an examination was made of the wall papering, when it was found that one paper was pasted over another till a thickness was accumulated amounting in one case to fourteen layers. Between these layers there was rotten paste, in which fungi and even maggots germinated, while the wall being hollow the stench spread into the passage and over the establishment.

THERE will be no delay on the part of the House in passing the Georgia bill precisely as it went through the Senate last week. Satisfaction is felt that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is required from the State before representation is given.

The Connellsville Road—Its Western Connections.

The Connellsville Company have determined to make an independent connection with the great net-work of railroads west of this State. For this purpose, Stanislaus Lowe, Esq., was detailed by the Chief Engineers to locate a line between given points; which has been done and the necessary papers filed to secure the route. The construction is to commence this Spring; and be proceeded with to completion without delay. The point of departure from the present route will be at the mouth of nine mile run, on the Monongahela, up which the line proceeds to Wilkinsburg; thence down Negley's Run, at the mouth of which it crosses the Allegheny, thence by way of Sharpsburg, up Pine Creek, through Butler county by way of Zelienople; down Consoquenessing creek to Big Beaver, and by way of Mahoningtown to New Castle—connecting with the Pittsburgh and Erie, and with the Cleveland and Mahoning, by both of which it will connect with the Atlantic and Great Western, as well as other roads. The length of this line from the mouth of Nine Mile run to New Castle is about sixty miles.

The company also contemplate running a branch road from Bridgeport, in Bedford county, to the borough of Bedford, gaining access to the rich iron and coal beds of the Broad Top region, and opening the fertile valleys of Bedford county to commerce and to new markets. *Post.*

IT is currently reported that the British Government have been notified, through Mr. Motley, of the readiness of this Government to reopen the Alabama Claims question at once, for settlement here, and that Secretary Fish, after consultation with a majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, has drawn up the principle points of the new treaty which, it is believed, will be acceptable to England, as well as to the Administration of President Grant.

TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contributions made upon it by reason of the sudden changes of weather, it were wise in all who regard their health and happiness to betake themselves to a timely remedy. That is, if you get a cough or cold do not defer it until overburdened nature sinks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in some sure and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at its true value, human health and life, the postponements with regard to the use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the make-believes that are often used, medicines like those of Dr. Keyser, a skillful and scientific physician of nearly half a century's experience, would take their place. You can scarcely find in the City of Pittsburgh a family, some one of which has not been benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most select and pure medicines that are to be obtained, and with a conscientious regard for the health of those who are to use them. Who does not know that to neglect a cough in the beginning is to invite along attack of sickness and peradventure an incurable disease.

We speak in all seriousness to the readers of this article, and if they will reflect over our words they will see that we have more at heart than the mere object to make by it an object which most persons will allow not unworthy of an honorable man, but which sinks into comparative nothingness when compared to that of the health and lives of individuals.

We do not believe that the man is born who has made a better medicine for sudden coughs and colds than Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Its sales are daily increasing and hundreds of persons have been snatched from the jaws of death by its use.

The other day a merchant from a distance bought a quantity on the recommendation of a young man who had been cured by it. This is a frequent occurrence, and the merchants of our own vicinity could not fail to profit by his example. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup are destined at no distant day to assume a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10, 1869.

UNDEFINED AILMENTS.

There are many ailments, trying in their nature, but the symptoms of which are not sufficiently specific to enable physicians to classify them under any particular head. As a general rule they arise from a general debility of the whole organization, but their primary cause, in at least three cases out of five, is a lack of vital action in the stomach and liver. Stimulate and tone the relaxed digestive and secretive organs, and bodily ease, health and vigor will follow the treatment. Among all the medicines which have been recommended as conducive to this end, none has been administered with such uniform and entire success as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Its ingredients were selected from the vegetable kingdom, originally, with a view to the invigoration of the physique and the constitution, and also for their anti-bilious and slightly laxative properties. Twenty odd years of experience has proved these herbal restoratives were wisely chosen and have been judiciously apportioned in the celebrated preparation. Not only as a specific for indigestion and all kindred complaints, but as a *household remedy for all minor ailments* incident to humanity, it has obtained a reputation based on impeachable testimony, which fairly eclipses that of any other proprietary or officinal medicine in use.

NOTICES.

IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of the Company, to serve three years, will be held at the office of the Company, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. RUSH, Secretary.
ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20 1869. de20

BANK NOTICES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)—An election for NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHARLES SPEER, Assistant Cashier.
FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, December 14, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier
PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK, PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1869

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of this Bank will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Dress Goods,
Waterproof Cloths,
Cloaking Cloths,
Cassimeres and Jeans.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS.
A Great Variety of
FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHRISTMAS
A
THE LOWES
GREAT VA
Ladies' Work Boxes,
Writing Boxes,
Fancy Boxes:
Portmoniaes,
Ladies' Satchels,
Dressing Cases,
Watch Stands,
Gents' Shaving Cases,
Cigar Stands,
Fine Wax Dolls,
Fancy Dolls, &c., &c.,

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Merchants and Dealers S
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MACRUM, GL
78 and 80 M
HOLIDAY BOOKS
AT
KAY & COMPANY'S,
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Elegantly Illustrated.
FINE EDITIONS OF
STANDARD AUTHORS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
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In great variety.
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Family and Pocket Bibles and Hymn Books.
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Writing Desks,
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114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water,
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Our Goods are Unsurpassed!
GOODS.

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GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
White and Colored Blankets,
Heavy Coverlids,
Barred Country Flannels,
White and Plain Colored Flannels,
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
A FINE LOT OF
BOULEVARDE SKIRTS,
Printed and Embossed Borders.
BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON:
LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
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PRESENTS
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T PRICES!
RIETY OF
Real Lace Collars & Handk'fs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Children's Gloves,
Ladies' Scarfs and Bows,
Roman Sashes,
Gents' Bows and Scarfs,
Children's Stockings,
Worsted Patterns,
Knit Goods, &c., &c.,
Ladies' Handkerchiefs.
L DEPARTMENTS.
upplied at Eastern Prices,
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HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
No. 110 Market Street.
Comprising an unusually large and fine assortsorment of PARIS, VIENNA, GERMAN and ENGLISH FANCY ARTICLES, purchased direct from the manufacturers by our Mr C. Yeager on his late visit to Europe. No two profits are paid by purchasing at this house. The stock comprises
Superb Paris Flower Stands,
*Card Receivers,

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

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(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 20, 1869.

The announcement to day that the Government would sell but one million dollars of gold instead of three millions, as was previously published, advanced the premium at once to 121¼. Further news, however, that coupons due January first would be anticipated on Friday next, without any rebate, gave the market a very weak appearance, and gold was subsequently offered at 120¾. Opinions differ widely on the future price of gold, and it is difficult to convince people that there is no necessity for keeping gold above 115 after the January interest is paid. In fact it is the small speculators, and very numerous they are, that have entered the market as bulls; it is they who sustain per cent. quotations, together with the representatives of foreign banking firms who have bought gold at from 127 to 129. so long as gold is above the greenback valuation, these firms reap a double advantage, once by dealing in exchange and again in their gold, operators selling bills at 60 days have the use of the money and speculate in the meantime on the future price of gold, and finally covering their bills before maturity by sight remittances. The large speculators, who generally are bulls, are not buying now, since the loss of interest is entirely too heavy to be made up by small margins.

Government securities were well sustained to day under the slight advance in gold, and appear even strong in anticipation of large orders from Europe for the reinvestment of interest due in January. The decline from 116¾ to 114¾ has also brought out a great many small investors here.

Stocks are weak and little doing. The cliques are afraid to offer their stocks, and not bold enough to buy in the face of a declining tendency in gold. The break in Erie is a forerunner of what may happen to some other of the railroad list, and Ohio and Mississippi and Michigan Southern are heavy and once declined to 83¾. New York roads are also dull and lower. Reading and Cleveland are almost the only stocks well sustained and even strong.

Mining shares are getting into favor again, and occasionally some excitement is raised in the defunct oil stocks, such as Rynd's Farm, which has sold as high as 44, but is now unsaleable.

Money very stringent.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 120¾; Silver, 118; Eighty-one's, 118½; Five Twenties, 1862, 113¼; do 1864, 111¼; do 1865, 111¼; Ten-Forties, 108¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113¾; do do. 1867, 114½; do do. 1868, 114½; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 108¾; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 20, 1869.

The *Express* says the whole aspect of speculation in Wall street was changed this afternoon, and once more prices are all on a downward turn. The change of policy by the Secretary of the Treasury means the withdrawal of two millions of gold from sale, and the placing of thirty-two millions on the market ten days earlier than in the ordinary course of events. Speculators in Wall street began to view the question in its proper light towards the close of the day, and hence there was a general decline in prices.

Sterling weak, 8¾@8¾.

Gold was inactive and unsettled during the day, but closed lower; opened at 120¾, touched 121¼, and closed at 120¾@120¾.

Carrying rates 2@6 per cent.

Clearances, $40,000,000.

Governments dull but steady; Coupons of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do '62, 113¾@113¾; do '64, 111¾@111¾; do '65, 111¾@111¾; do new, 113¾@114; do '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68, 114¾@114¾. Ten-Forties, 108¾@109¾; Pacifics, 108¾@108¾.

State bonds steady. Missouris, 90; old Tennessees, 50¾; new, 43¾; old North Carolinas, 44¾; new, 29. Stocks dull and feverish.

Ah Thirty Pieces: Canton, 49¼; Cumberland, 25¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35½; Quicksilver, 14¾; Mariposa, 7¾; preferred do, 15¾; Adams Express, 59¾; Wells & Fargo, 103; American, 39¾; United States, 49¾, Pacific Mail, 47¾; N. Y. Central, 87; Erie, 75; preferred, 87¾; Harlem, 132¾; do preferred, 130; Hudson scrip, 80¾; Reading, 99¼ Michigan Central, 123¾; Lake Shore, 85; Illinois Central, 132½; Pittsburgh, 83; Northwestern, 68¾; do preferred 81¾; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 73½; do preferred, 90; Wabash, 49¾; do preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 85¾; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 140½; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾.

Mining shares dull.

Sub Treasury balance, $86,590,457.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The dry goods market is languid, yet steady and firm for all staple classes of cotton goods. Woolens quiet and prices not yet established for spring styles, although sales of nice fabrics have been effected within the range of 75c to $1 per yard.

TOLEDO, December 20.—Flour dull. Wheat dull: sales amber at $1,08; No. 1 red $1,13; No. 2 do held at $1,07; No. 3 do, sales at 96c. Corn dull and unchanged: No. 1 held at 92c; No. 2, sales at 90c; new held at 86c; no grade 75. Oats dull and unchanged: No. 1 held at 52c. Dressed Hogs dull and nominal at $11¼ to $12¼. Clover Seed firmer and held at $8,20@8,25.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1869.

We have repeatedly adverted recently to the extremely small margins which our merchants have to work on, and which has been and is still causing so much complaint. To illustrate, we will take as an example a dealer in grain, and, as is well known, most of the dealers in grain operate on their own account, as there is but little grain sent here on commission, as it is not much of a grain market. It is not unfrequently the case that oats are taken into store and sold on a profit of one and two cents per bushel, and that too, in a retail way, the purchaser in many instances getting time at that, and, possibly use of the sacks. And what is true of oats, is equally applicable to wheat; and this accounts for the very light offerings, as the margin is so very small that the dealer has no inducement to stimulate him in buying and bringing to this market. No fault can be found with buyers; they are right enough in buying as cheap as they can, and in getting time, and all other accommodations. But then there is no necessity for business men doing this kind of business, for in endeavoring to injure others in this way, they, indirectly it may be, injure themselves. Competion is all right and proper, and should always be encouraged, but then grain dealers and business men, generally, should be impressed with the motto "live and let live."

APPLES—Dull and in good supply but unchanged; we continue to quote at $2,50@3,50 per bbl. Most of the sales at $2,50@3.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Is in demand, particularly prime to choice roll, which may may be quoted at 32@35.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BEANS—In fair demand with sales at $2,50@3,00 for fair to good and $3¼ for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@4¾ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl. as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Continues very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand and prices are nominal at $5,00@7,00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory, 18½; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, may be quoted at 28@28½.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Sale of apples at 8¼@9c. Peaches dull; small sales at 9@10 for quarters, and 11@12 for halves.

EGGS—Sales reported at 35 to 38—supply increasing.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change to make in quotations—$5,50@6 for winter wheat, and $5,10@5,75 for spring.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply but unchanged, $1,15@1,20 for fair to choice Red. Oats quiet but steady, and unchanged, 47@48 on wharf and track, and 49@50 in store. Corn is very scarce, unusually so, and prices are leading upward; we now quote new at 80 on wharf and track, and the usual advance for small lots in store. Rye is quiet and unchanged, 95@$1. Barley is dull and neglected; good to choice spring $1,00@1,10 and fall 55@10 cts. more.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $17@25 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at 1,55.

POULTRY—In fair supply but unchanged; we now quote dressed Chickens at 12@14 cts, and dressed Turkeys at 15@17.

POTATOES—Demand more active; sales two cars at 55, small sales at 60.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Firm with a moderate demand; Shoulders, at 15½@17; Breakfast Bacon, 21@21½; Sugar Cured Hams, at 22½@23. Lard in tierces, 19½, in kegs and pails, 20@20½.

SEEDS—Sales of clover seed at $8@8½, and flaxseed at $2¼. Timothy seed nominal at $3½@4.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1869.

The oil market was again considerably excited to day, and the advance in crude which was started on Saturday, was followed up to-day by a still further advance to-day. This unlooked for and very sudden advance, as might naturally be expected, took a great part of the trade completely by surprise, as it was thought on Thursday and Friday that the bottom had fallen out and that it was certain to go to pieces. Refined continues dull and neglected, crude being the great centre of attraction, and there is little or no inquiry for either crude or refined beyond this month, as operators, generally, are not disposed to extend their business into next year.

CRUDE.

Compared with Saturday has still futher advanced, though the market closed somewhat weaker and lower than during the early part of the day. Sales in lots of 7,000 bbls on spot at 16½@16¾; 7,000 bbls, in lots, seller this month, at 16 to 16¾; also, 1,000 seller this month at $6,10 on cars at Venango City, and $400 paid for the privilege of placing 2,000 bbls this month at 16¾. Market closed at 16¾ to 16¾, with little or no inquiry.

REFINED.

Continues dull and weak though without essential change. December was quoted at 30¾ to 30¾, with a sale of 1,000 bbls at 30¾. Lines for next year quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. RR.

J. Wilkins 160 bbls, on account Philadelphia & Boston Petroleum Co; Owston & Sowers 400, on account same; Parker, Thompson & Co. 80, on account same; Lockhart, F. & Co. 1,722, on account same; Owston & Sowers 450, on account of Bushnell; McKelvy Bros. 332, on account J Munhall; Anchor Work 232, on account Fisher Bro; Fisher Bro. 240, on account E H Long.

Total.....3,681 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

McKelvy Bros., 291 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 208 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 577 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Bell 100 bbls paraffine oil to Mere show & Clodp, Phil'a.

Total.....1,113 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Cotton dull and declining; sales 1,800 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 14,995 bbls, rather more active and prices without decided change; sales 9,400 bbls at $4 40@4 70 for superfine State western; $5 10@6 10 for extra State; $4 90@6 10 for extra western; $5 70@6 20 for white wheat extra; $5 20@6 05 for R. H. O.; $5 75@6 50 for extra St. Louis; $6 50@8 50 for good to choice do., closing quiet, and including 5,200 bbls extra for export at $5 60. Rye flour in moderate request; sales 250 bbls at $4 50@5 70. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer; sales 400 bbls western at 90@91 for free, closing firm at $1. Wheat—receipts 8,620 bu and 1 better; moderate demand; sales of 46,000 bu at $1,25 for No. 2 spring, delivered; $1,33 for winter red Va.; $1,32@1,36 for winter red and amber Western; $1,45 for white Michigan; $1,55@1,56½ for white Kentucky. Rye quiet. Barley quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels at $1,08 for two rowed State; $1,17 for four rowed State and Canada West on present terms. Barley malt in fair request; sales of 3,000 bushels of Canada at $1,35. Receipts of corn 11,900 bushels. Corn heavy; sales of 43,000 bushels at $1,12½@1,15½ for old mixed Western, latter an extreme; $1,03@1,04½ for new white Southern; $1,00@1,08 for new Southern yellow. Receipts of oats 16,759. Oats dull and heavy; sales of 28,000 bushels at 63@63½c for Western; 64½@65c for State. Stock of grain in warehouse, wheat 3,807,635 bush; corn, 645,660 bush; oats, 1,373,388 bush; rye, 63,569 bush; barley, 297,927 bush; malt, 79,314 bush; peas 12,531 bush. Rice dull; Carolina at 6¾@7¾c. Coffee dull. Sugar nominal. Molasses dull. Spirits turpentine quiet. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet at 16¾@17c for crude, 31@ 31¾c for refined. Linseed oil dull. Pork heavy and lower; sales 250 bbls at $31,75 @32 25 for new mess, $32,25@32,50 for old do, $24@26 for prime, and $28@30,50 for prime mess: also, sales 250 bbls new mess, seller February, at $31. Beef quiet and steady; sales 160 bbls at $5@13 for new plain mess. $11@17 for new extra mess; tierces beef dull; sales 80 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, $27@30 for India Mess. Beef hams steady, with sales of 110 bbls at $30@32 for new. Cut meats steady with sales of 115 pkgs at 12@13c, shoulders at 17@17¾. Hams, middles quiet with sales of 25 bxs at 15¼@15¾c. Cumberland cut at 16¾@16¾c, for short ribbed. Dressed hogs heavy at 12½@13c for western. Lard unchanged with sales of 350 tcs at 17@18¾c for steam, 18¾@19¼c for kettle rendered. Butter dull at 18@32c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 16@17¾c. Freights to Liverpool dull. Shipments of 15,000 bush wheat at 5d per steam, and 1,200 bbls flour 1s.10½d per sail and steam.

Latest.—Flour closed steady with moderate export and home trade demand. Wheat firm with a fair export demand at $1,24@1,25½ for No. 2 spring, and $1,33 @1,36 for winter red western. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 62½@ 63c for western. Corn quiet and heavy at $1,12@1,14½ for old mixed western in store and afloat. Pork quiet at $32 for old, and $31,75@32 for new mess; sales 750 bbls mess for February at $31. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats nominal. Bacon steady with a moderate inquiry. Lard dull at 18¾c for prime steam for January. Eggs in moderate request and unchanged in price.

CHICAGO, December 20.—Eastern Exchange 1-10 per cent. off buying, and par to 1-10 per cent. premium selling. Flour dull and weak, with sales of spring extras at $3,25@4,25. Wheat is very dull, and ¼@¾c lower, with sales of No. 1 at 88@88¼c, No. 2 at 83¾@84¼c: this afternoon the market was dull, with but few sellers of No. 2 at 83½@83¾c, seller December, 84¾c seller January. Corn dull and 1@1½c lower, at 77@78c for regular fresh receipts of No. 2, and 78c for rejected, closing at 76½c for regular, and 78c for fresh receipts of No. 2; this afternoon No. 2 was nominally at 76½c. Oats firm, and ¼@¾c higher. No. 2 ranged at 42½@43½, closing at 43@43¼c. Rye inactive at most nominal prices, closing at 75c for No. 2 strictly fresh. Barley dull and nominal at 75@77c. Highwines quiet and 1c lower, sales at 90c. Sugar, 11¾@14½c for common to choice New Orleans. Provisions quiet. Mess pork opened firm at $31@31,50 seller February, but closed quiet and nominal at $30,75@31. Lard 17¾@18¾c. Meats quiet; sales of green country shoulders at 10¼c. Dressed hogs moderately active at $11,75@ 12,50, dividing on 200.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—Tobacco dull and unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal. Hemp, undressed at $1,40, dressed $2,40. Flour dull, fall superfine $4@4,20; extra $4,35@4,75; XX $5@5,25; choice to fancy $6@7,50. Wheat steady and firm. No. 1 spring in Elevator 98c; No. 2 red fall at $1@1,06; choice at $1,25; choice to fancy white at $1,25@1,45. Corn dull; 27 cars to-day. One car Ohio, 210 pounds, brought 11c; 150 pounds 10¾c. Western dressed are weak at 12¾@13c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—Beeves dull and declined; sales 2,600 head extra Pennsylvania and western steers at $9@9,75, fair to good at $7@8,50, common at $4,50@6,50 per cwt. Grass sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at 5@ 7¾c per pound gross. Hogs held firmly; sales 4,000 head at $14,50@15,00 per cwt. nett, latter price for prime corn fed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Live hogs firmer at $9,25@9,65 for common, $9,75@10,25 for fair to medium, $10,50@11 for good to choice, and $11@12,72 for extra. Cattle steady and unchanged at $2,25@5,50 common Texan steers to good native cows, $6@6,65 for fair to good and $7@7,65 for choice shipping steers.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 20.—7 cars ore Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 car lake sup ore, McKnight, Porter & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do lumber, R P Burgan; 10 bbls beer, J Kessler; 30 pails, 2 bbls tobacco, E Megraw & Co; 4 bbls 12 hf do apple butter, C A Bouriner; 4 casks wire, J Dunlap; 6 bxs frames, Pickersgill, L & Ubis pearl barley, Arbuckles & Co; 4 bbls oat meal, 3 kegs, 7 bbls pearl barley, Munhall & McGraw; 16 bbls oil, 9 bxs glass ware, Johnston & P; 70 bbls cement, Geo Morton; 121 sks corn, P Duff & Son; 19 bbls charcoal, Seward & Emerson; 25 bbls apples, Vangorder & Co; 32 pkgs sundries, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 25 sks corn, W J Steel; 24 bbls beans, Head & M; 50 bbls oil, D Bly & Co; 44 sks rags, Robt Christy; 1 car rye, McHenry & Hood; 16 bgs leather, E Edmundson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 20.—2 bxs butter, M W Rankin; 24 bgs rye, Day & Co; 6 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, H Rea Jr; 2 bbls seed, 2 bdls brooms, J Richardson; 50 bgs oats, Jackson & Devore; 30 do barley, 5 bgs rye, Meanor & H; 5 do rags, 8 hides, J C Cosgrave; 13 cks scraps, W Fiaccus; 100 bbls flour, owner; 400 bgs do, Geo Stewart; 1 car staves, R M Stahl; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 22 bbls molasses, Schomaker & L; 4 bales hemp, Bently & Gerwig; 20 kgs pigs feet, J H Lippincott; 1 hhd tobacco, J W Taylor; 2 tcs sausage, J P Hanna & Co; 3 bbls whisky, Littell & Mechling; 30 bxs candles, John McDevitt; 3 cks hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 do shoulders. Watt, Lang & Co; 10 bxs tobacco, Johnston, Colvin.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 20.—200 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 100 do do, G Stewart; 500 bbls, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 100 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 do do, D Wallace; 160 sks wheat, Scott & Co; 6 tubs butter, 6 bbls eggs, Hussey & Co; 24 bbls h wines, S McCrickert; 25 do do, J McCullough; 36 empty bbls, Johnson & P; 2 kgs lard, 5 bbls eggs, Day & Co; 10 do flour, S S Marvin; 2 cars o o bbls, M P Adams & Bro; 1 do do, D P Keyser; 630 bgs oats, J Meek; 37 cdls shovels, Myers & Armour; 1 old boiler, B Pfiam; 13 bbls timothy seed, Graff & Co; 3 cars limestone, Laughlin & A; 2 do do Superior Iron Co; 1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 2 cars wheat, Mitchell Reynolds & Co; 1 car wood, W P Shinn; 13 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 7 do do; J Wood S & Co; 1 do do, J Moorhead; 2 do do, Coleman R & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 20.—3 cars ore, Lewis Bailey & D; 26 bbls flour, S C McMasters; 25 sks rye, Rose & E; 1 do d apples, Gibson & Riddle; 21 do cider, J Schnoufler; 50 doz brooms, J Hutchinson; 1 box starch, J Kohen; 3 cars metal, Graff B & Co; 3 do do, Spang Chalfant & Co; 1 do millfeed, R Knox & Son; 2 do wheat, Mitchell R & Co; 50 bbls flour, G Stewart; 1 do cooperage, Ralya & R; 13 dressed hogs, Hippley & Beckert; 80 bdls hides, A Holstein; 33 sks malt, A W Rollins.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 20.—20 sks wheat, 56 do oats, 16 do rye, Scott & Gisal; 37 sks oats, J Crothers; 1 car grain, Kell & Ritchart; 1 do do, Graham & Marshall; 10 sks flour, Bruggerman & W B; 180 rails railroad iron, C A Carpenter; 5 bbls varnish, Pgh Acid Works; 33 cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 9 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 car metal, Rees, Graff & Dull; 2 do do, Nimick & Co; 1 do do, H Woodsides; 1 do do, J Moorhead.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with seven feet ten inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather cloudy, cold and decidedly winterish—mercury at 4 P. M., down to 28.

The Julia from Zanesville, is the only arrival we have to report, and the Belle for Parkersburg the only departure. The Abeona, from Cincinnati, was due last night and will probably be found in port this morning.

The Argosy, Capt. W. M. List, with W. J. C. Anderson in the office, is announced to depart for Nashville this evening and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The towboat Clipper burst her steam pipe, some five miles above McKeesport yesterday scalding badly, but not dangerously the engineer, named Johnston.

The towboat Panther sunk a boat of nut coal, below Wellsville, on Saturday evening. It belonged to Mr. Linn of McKeesport.

The new steamer Carrie V. Kountz, Capt. J. C. Vanhook, is up for New Orleans and will be the first boat out for that port.

Capt. Brennan is getting along with his new side-wheeler, and the same is true of Capt. Dexter's new Evansville and Cairo packet.

The Dexter grounded three coal boats while descending Glass House on Sunday—they were intended for the Mary Alice, and belong to W. H. Brown, Subsequently she succeeded in pulling one of them off, but the other two will have to be lightened.

The Mary Davage, Capt. Hugh Campbell, is announced for St. Louis. Gen. Barnes is her agent.

Ice was reported in the upper end of the Allegheny yesterday, and we should not be surprised to see some here to day, as it was quite cold last night.

—The Ironsides arrived at St. Louis from Cairo on Friday last.

—The Ida Rees and Collossal left Memphis for St. Louis on Friday.

—According to latest advices the Arkansas River was rising with 10 feet from Little Rockout.

—The Importer from New Orleans, arrived at Little Rock from Fort Smith. It was feared she had run aground.

—The Mollie Hambleton has taken back to Galveston the wrecking pump and apparatus that were taken up the Trinity to save the wreck of the steamer Mustang. The river was so high the party was compelled to abandon the wreck, and she is now a total loss.

—Capt. J. L. Lytle, of the Northern Line Packet Company of St. Louis, reached home last week, after an absence of something over eight months. His friends here will be glad to learn that he is in excellent health and spirits, and will probably remain here in winter quarters until spring.

—We learn from Mr. Liebke, who arrived yesterday from a point just below the wreck of the Kate Robinson, that the Salvor and Submarine No. 14, were both at the wreck, but had not yet commenced pumping. He says the sunken boat lies twisted badly, the starboard part of the stern is clear out of water, and the larboard side deep under. The bow lies in deep water, and, to all appearances, she is in a tolerable condition, and will prove a total loss, unless the Salvor succeeded in getting the chains under her, before the present rise in the river reached her.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Everybody thought we had at last a regular packet line, but lo! one of the packets slides off to New Orleans and left us in the lurch. We thought also that we had beyond peradventure a regular through line to Shreveport, when we hear of the first one, the Silver Bow, going strait down to New Orleans from Shreveport, instead of coming back here as she had bargained to. Verily, little reliance can be placed upon some boats when they get far away from home. Several besides these, in the Arkansas and Red river trades have given us the slip, seeming to forget all the fine promises they made to our shippers, who are expected to "stand by" boats, which stand by themselves.—St. Louis *Democrat*, 18th.

RIVER PACKETS.

NASHVILLE.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer ARGOSY, Capt. W. M. LIST, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 4 P. M.

de20 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The new low-pressure steamer, CARRIE V. KONNTZ, Capt. J. C. VANHOOK, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, GRAFF, B & CO., Agents.

de18 CHAS. BARNES, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR ST. LOUIS—The steamer MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES, Will receive freight this morning for the above and intermediate ports. Will leave on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst. Apply to CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

de18

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the new and fast

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

LATEST OIL STRIKE.

JUSTICE! LIBERTY! ECONOMY! AND FREE TRADE!

To secure even handed JUSTICE, just come and see what splendid bargains are offered in the gorgeous stock of Spring and Summer Clothes just prepared and exhibited to the public by

S. C. TRAUERMAN,

The fullest LIBERTY to be enjoyed when the man who enjoys it is neatly dressed in a suit of new Summer Clothes which fit him as comfortable as not to abridge the freedom of his motions. Such clothes are to be had at S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.

To practice ECONOMY, don't spend vast sums of money where extortionate people charge fancy prices for unsatisfactory clothing, but come and get the worth of every dollar you spend, at

S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.

FREE TRADE of the freest sort, practiced every day, and all day, at the 11g No. 11 clothing house of S. C. TRAUERMAN, where they get their clothes. Every man free to buy all there. Trade tremendous jus now at the Big No. 11 Clothing Hall.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Cocoa nut sacks for $7 worth $15.
Spanish suits for $9 worth $20.
Melting park suits for $12 worth $25.
$600 suits, linen, at $2 50 worth $5.
Black suits for $10 worth $20.
Boys' suits for $5 worth $10.

And a great many more too numerous to mention. All early and secure your bargains, as we have but a few days to sell. Remember Big No. 11 Sixth street.

S. C. TRAUERMAN.

APPLE PARERS.—I have a full assortment of Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines, which I invite all to call and see them tried. The PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES, takes only three turns o the crank to pare, core, and slice an ordinary sized apple. It will pare without slicing or coring required.

Dried Apples sell much higher when sliced with this machine than when quartered by the old process.

Also, a full assortment of

Lightning & Turn Table Apple Parers.

For sale, wholesale and Retail, by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 WOOD STREET.

READ! READ! READ!

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness; Bunions and Diseased Nails Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed!

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed!

No poisonous medicine used!

No sore feet after operating!

Enlarged and Stiff Joints treated successfully. Frost-bite and Chilblains cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good City References given.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.

Remember the place, No. 49 Sixth street, old St. Clair, up stairs.

Dr. D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

de16:d29

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, December 13, 1869.

ALLEGHENY CITY

Compromise Bonds Wanted.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Pa., are hereby notified that the Sinking Fund of 1869 will be invested in these Bonds at the lowest rates offered. Proposals will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, 1st day of January, 1870.

Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Pa.

de14 f18

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1201 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d&w-TTH&S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens into the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lung, begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pill must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall bladder and set at rest the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. He leaves the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a case of Consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abcesses, bronchial irritation, pleurisy, adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years and now weighs 240 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with remarkable success. Full directions accompany each bottle, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patient so desires, carefully examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Monday, Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. my19:151-d&F

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES and numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing somnalimacy, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal weakness, impotency, and finally insanity, cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complai is are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has established his permanent and at once efficient, safe, permanent and which is most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, with such braces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed Indian springs, where all may call or address and state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Medicines sent to those treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for *two stamps.* ap2

☞ CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.—Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of Cancer are being daily made by Drs. R. H. KLINE & CO., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penna., and at the branch offices in charge of Professor G. DALTON, 146 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. The treatments used are Cancer Antidotes, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, eating or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are endorsed by the best surgeons of the age. No other persons have these antidotes, and other treatment should be used. For particulars call or address as above. no6:n36-TTHS

☞ JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS.

None so good. None so pleasant. None Cure as Quick.

BRANDRETH, LYMAN & CO., 10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "Brown Cubebs and Copaiba."

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair D

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.

Skating rink managers are rejoicing.

Four Vagrants in the Allegheny lock-up last night.

Deputy Mayor Nicholls had five cases before him Sunday morning.

The holiday vacation of the schools commences next Tuesday, to continue two weeks.

The Libel Case.—The investigation in the Quay-*Commercial* libel case will be resumed at three o'clock this afternoon, at the office of Alderman Neeper.

False Show.—Felix Henkle, proprietor of a boarding house on Liberty street, made information before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charging Wm. Eaton with obtaining boarding of him to the amount of $25, making a false show of baggage. Warrant issued.

Incorrigibility.—A young lad, Charles Brown, about eleven years of age, was brought before Mayor Drum yesterday by his parents, who asked that he be committed to the house of refuge for incorrigibility. It is said he is altogether unmanageable. He will be taken to the institution to-day.

Committed.—Emanuel Kaler, who was arrested on Sunday evening by Officer Moore on a charge of seduction, on oath of Eliza Cranberry, an account of which we published yesterday, was, after a hearing yesterday morning, committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

"Daddy" Again.—The notorious "Daddy" Deihl yesterday evening about five o'clock, succeeded in creating a large crowd on Ohio street, near Sandusky, by his drunken antics. Officer Shaffer happened along that way and intefered with the show by taking "Daddy" to the tombs. It is probable he will go to the workhouse.

A Wanderer.—Sunday night a woman of middle age came to the Allegheny lock-up and sought lodgings. She remained until esterday and then disappeared. A short time afterwards one of the police observed her staggering along the lower side of the Diamond, intoxicated. She will probably be sent to the Work House to day for vagrancy.

The Verdict.—The Coroner's jury empannelled in the case of John D. Smith, an account of whose death we published yesterday, met at the Coroner's office yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, and after hearing the testimony of the engineer and fireman of the train by which he was killed, a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Another Suit.—A few days ago, Mary A. Pratt brought information before Alderman Taylor against D. Hatch, for forcibly taking possession of her house in Lawrenceville, without proper authority. Since then she instituted suit against another party, D. P. Hatch, for the same offense. Hearings in both cases were had yesterday, when the accused give bail for court.

Another Raid.—The police yesterday evening paid official visits to two houses on Third avenue, over which Mollie Beech and Maggie Thompson presided, and arrested the proprietresses and inmates. It appears that informations were made against the frail creatures above named, charging them with keeping bawdy houses, and upon this authority they, with their boarders, nine in all, were arrested. They were locked up for a hearing.

Personal.—We had the pleasure of receiving yesterday, a friendly call from Mr. Jasper Lawrence, well known portrait painter and artist. We are glad to announce that he proposes re opening his studio here although he will not abandon the one he has presided over for some time in New York. Mr. Lawman's works in this city attracted much attention and he gained for himself an enviable reputation in the estimation of the lovers and conniseurs of the fine arts. We are glad to welcome him home again.

One Dozen of Steinway's have thus far been sold expressly for Christmas Presents, and the prospect is that a dozen more will go in the same way. People are beginning to realize that the best is ever the cheapest, and that the Steinway Piano are the best will not be gainsayed by any and all who can distinguish between a Piano and a Church Bell and who have taken the trouble to compare the Steinway's with other makes of instruments. If you would confer a lasting benefit and truly delight the hearts of your loved ones, buy them a fine Steinway. J. Kleber & Bro. are in receipt of a splendid new stock.

Trouble About a Reflector.—Alderman Moreland is engaged in investigating a little business transaction, between two ladies about a looking glass. Mrs. Mary Arny states she borrowed of Mrs. Mary Stran, two dollars, giving as security, a looking glass, which she was to claim the following Saturday, by the payment of the money borrowed. She failed to appear at the specified time, but some weeks thereafter came with the money, and demanded the article. It was too late then. It had been sold. To get back the property Mrs. Arny now brings suit against Mrs. Stran, for larceny as bailee. The accused will have a hearing to-day.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of T. H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for the county of Allegheny, Saturday, December 20, 1869:

James S. D vin to John H. bins, July 7, 1867; lot 20 by 100 feet on Cedar street, Seventeenth ward ..... $ 600
Ernest J. Wagner to Joseph B nedict D. c. 9, 1869; lot 61 by 96 feet on Kramer street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh 1
Joseph H. Hill to Rev. R. C. Denny, November 1, 1869; 2 acres and 37 perches on Highland avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh 1
James Sutton et al to C. H. Love, July 1, 1869; 3 lots in Christ an Wa's, Pittsburgh, on Cross avenue 1 000
Christian Kerr to Jacob Smith, September 25, 1869; lot No 67 Vandergrift's plan, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh 600
Peter Stahlin to John Lutz, November 1, 1869; lots Nos. 40 in Ma sha l's plan, Chartiers township 600

A Steam Pipe Bursts.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock, as the steam tug "Clipper," with a tow of coal barges filled, was coming down the Monongahela River, the main steam pipe burst near the engine room, making a loud report which awakened people on the shores in the vicinity. The accident occurred opposite Farrow & Gumbert's works, above dam No. 1. The engineer, Mr. J. Johnson, was found, after the accident, lying by one of the cylinders with his arms and breast badly scalded. With great difficulty a landing was effected, when the injured man was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Thomas Farrow, where he received medical attention. The boat was owned by Messrs. Clark & Co., of this city, and was not materially damaged beyond the bursting of the pipe which was occasioned by a flaw in it.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, Mr. David Montgomery, a young man, was driving down Thirty-sixth street, Seventeenth ward, (Lawrenceville,) seated upon a load of hay, when the horses became frightened and started to trot. The driver attempted to check them, but in doing so, was drawn from his seat and fell to the ground in front of the wagon. Two of the wheels passed over his stomach, crushing him very seriously. He was taken to the residence of his mother in Hatfield, and Dr. Robinson called in. It is probable he will not recover, as his injuries are internal and very serious. At last accounts he was still living, but in a very precarious condition. The young man was unmarried, about twenty three years of age, and resided with his uncle on a farm above Sharpsburg.

The New Jail.

Through the courtesy of the efficient and kind-hearted Warden Scandreth, we were permitted yesterday to look through the new jail quarters, which are well and comfortably filled with inmates. The jail is a model of convenience, and in all its appointments vastly superior to the old one. The cells are warm, cosy, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. The Warden congratulates himself that the inmates have never enjoyed better health than now, and attributes the fact to the improved sanitary arrangements of his hotel. One innovation he thinks is largely conducive to the prisoners' health, viz: the substitution of wooden floors for the discarded stone flags. The cells are all perfectly clean and in excellent order. Warden Scandreth and his able assistant, Deputy Smith, deserve great credit for the much improved condition of the jail, and for the good care they take of those committed to their keeping.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, December 20.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel Jordan, indicted for larceny by bailee, J. D. Day prosecutor, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Christian Statfield, indicted for larceny, Philip W. Hoffman prosecutor, the defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents, and undergo an imprisonment in the county work house for a period of thirty days.

The next case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. John Travis, indicted for the larceny of eight yards of cloth valued at $40, William Digby prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Robert Hubbard, indicted for the larceny of an overcoat from R. J. Polshaus, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the work house for sixty days.

A. D. Dean, indicted for assault and battery, on John Travers prosecutor, plead guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jerome Raum, indicted for selling liquor to minors, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Kopper, indicted for larceny by bailee, and a second count of larceny, Margaret M. Quigley prosecutrix. It was alleged by the prosecutrix that she purchased a vest from the defendant, who is a clothier, doing business on Ohio street, Allegheny, for the sum of three dollars, giving him, as she supposed, a five dollar bill in payment, and receiving two dollars in change. She subsequently ascertained that she had given him a ten dollar bill in mistake. She called on him to rectify the mistake, but he declined to make the correction. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of "guilty in manner and form as indicted." Sentence was suspended, and the defendant directed to pay the costs of prosecution and refund the five dollars to the prosecutrix.

The next case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. George Sechrist, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences. It was alleged that defendant had obtained from J. Adam Webber goods to the value of $114, alleging that his brother owned property in Allegheny and would pay for any goods purchased by him, the defendant. On motion of Mr. Glenn, defendant's counsel, the bill was quashed, on the ground that the alleged fraudulent representations were not such as ought to main the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

132 Com. vs. Edward Doran.
136 " Jacob Matter.
137 " John Helbling.
138 " Thomas Berger.
139 " Frank Kerr.
140 " Terrance Drily.
141 " John Foltz.
144 " Frank Hug.
145 " John Bauman.
146 " Micheal Grier.
218 " Samuel Rill, et al.
155 " Richard McGovern.
121 " Jno. W. Pittock and James Mills.
208 " Henry A. Headgrass.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

147. Com. vs. W. J. Robinson.
148. " Mary Higgins.
150. " Henry Hirshhauser.
160. " Frederick Diffenbaugh.
151. " Harry Girt.
152. " Belthaser Burkhart.
154. " A. Aronson et al.
155. " Michael Hagmeyer.
156. " R. W. Ramsey—2 cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

127. Com. vs. Laurence Bell—4 cases.
133. " Aune Gordon—2 cases.
85. " Jessie Jones.
88. " John Silvis and John Tilbrook.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett, and Collier.

MONDAY, December 20.—McCready vs. Penna. R. R. Co. action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff while in the employment of the defendant. On motion of defendants council, judgement of peremtery nonsuit entered, with leave to move the court in bank to take it off.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

319. Stewart vs. Clark and Sumner.
327. P. & C. R. R. Co. vs. Carline.
151. Rodgers vs. King.
334. Weible vs. Rilb.
335. Coal Men's Trust Co. vs. Marshall.
338. Samuel P. McClean vs. Fahnestock et al.
341. Neish vs. McCleland.
342. Jenkins vs. same.
340. Boall vs. Bracken.
345. Kinzley et al. vs. Jacoby.
341. Mellon Bro's. vs. Mountfield et ux.
348. Noll vs. Waldschmidt.

Petroleum Items.

The Titusville *Herald* asserts that operators in the oil regions complain that they cannot get a good quality of rope in Pittsburgh; that our ropes are made out of old junk reworked into cordage. We think there is some mistake in such an assertion. Our manufacturers in that trade certainly would not neglect such an extensive patronage by supplying an inferior article, and playing into the hands of dealers elsewhere.

About two weeks ago a new well was struck on the Blood farm. The production was not over five barrels daily until Thursday last, when it increased rapidly, and is now fifty barrels.

The production of the wells on the East Foster Farm, which it will be remembered unaccountably increased materially about the 15th of last month, and which afterward fell off about two-thirds of the enlargement, is again on the increase. One well that was producing fifteen barrels three days ago, is now producing sixty five, another has increased from six barrels to twenty, and a third from ten to twenty. The increase is still going on. It commenced on Thursday. The operators in the vicinity cannot account for the increase, and this time no theories as to its cause have been advanced.

Week before last a new well was struck on Lease 91 of the Rynd farm. The yield is now thirty five barrels daily. The working interest is owned by Messrs. Doan & Co.

Last week Messrs. J. H. Hebert, J. Hoope and J. A. Coutant took a lease of the Wright tract, situated east of the Armstrong and north of the Ensign tract, Pleasantville district. This tract has not been developed, but it is supposed to be over the green oil belt.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Fanchon, the Cricket," was presented at the Opera House last evening, with Miss Emma Maddern, the versatile young actress in the title *role*. Her rendition of the character is unexceptionable and unequalled by any other actress who has attempted it in this city, except, perhaps, Maggie Mitchell, who, notwithstanding her identity and almost inseparable connection with the character, will find a powerful rival, if not her peer, in Miss Maddern. This evening she will appear in "Hidden Hand" and "Sketches in India."

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—There was a large audience at the old Theatre last evening, and the entertainment was a most excellent one. Dick Sands, the champion clog dancer of the world, is the principal attraction, and from the enthusiasm manifested on his appearance, he will doubtless prove a good card for the manager.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—There will doubtless be a large audience at Lafayette Hall this evening, to hear John G. Saxe's Lecture on "The French People at Home." We presume there is no one who has read the many good things Mr. Saxe has written, who has not a desire to hear him lecture; and those who have been so fortunate as to hear him are undoubtedly anxious to hear him again. There will be no reserved seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grau's celebrated German Opera Troupe will open a brief season of five nights and a Christmas Matinee at the Academy to-night. The following favorite and well known artists among others will appear: Mme. Amelia Jackson, Marie Frederici, Bertha Johannsen, Sophie Saunders, Messrs. Theodorre Hableman, (the leading Lyric Tenor in America,) Franz Himmer, William Formes, Heinrich Steinecke, and Jos. Weinlich, under the musical direction of Prof. G. Van Ghel. This evening "La Dame Blanche, or the White Lady" will be presented. Seats may be purchased at Th. Kleber & Bro's. well known music store, No. 122 Wood street.

From Mirth to Pain.

Last evening two gentlemen were riding down Federal street, Allegheny, in a sleigh, when the horse took fright near Hemlock street, and ran away. In his flight the affrighted animal succeeded in bringing up against a tree, smashing the vehicle. One of the occupants, Mr. Stimple, was thrown out with such violence that his right shoulder blade was fractured. The other gentleman escaped with but a few slight bruises. The injured man was conveyed to his residence in the Third ward, where his injuries were attended to.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

A Barroom Fight—A Man Dies from Injuries Received.

One more case has been added to the long list of homicides which have been committed in this county within the last few months. Another man has died from injuries received in a barroom fight, and our court of Oyer and Terminer will be called upon to inquire into and investigate the facts of another case of murder. The last victim was John Binfing, who, it appears, was at Philip Schanzenbach's saloon, No. 169 Fifth avenue, on Saturday, the 11th inst., when, it is alleged, he got into a quarrel with Augustus Ebbert and James O'Hare, which terminated in a fight. During the difficulty it appears that Binfing received a slight wound on his left thumb from a knife in the hands of one of his antagonists, which at the time gave him no concern. He went home after the difficulty, and in a day or two afterwards the wound began to pain him severely, when Dr. Duncan was called in. Nothing serious was apprehended by the physician until Saturday morning, when the injured man had symptoms of tetanus, and Saturday evening he died. The Coroner was notified of the case, and summoned a jury, who were sworn, after which the investigation was postponed.

Yesterday morning Eliza Binfing, widow of the deceased, made information before the Mayor, charging Ebbert and O'Hare with murder. A warrant was issued, and officers Ruch and Strain arrested them and took them to the Mayor's Office. After a partial hearing they were committed to jail for a further hearing on Saturday.

Reform and Art.

One of the largest audiences of the season assembled in Lafayette Hall last night to hear Bayard Taylor on "Reform and Art." The lecturer discoursed for about an hour and a quarter in that pleasant style which characterizes all his performances, dwelling upon the salient faults of American Society, which need reformation, and the method or Art of bringing about the desired end. The thoughts were clothed in the choicest language which served as a rich and silken robe to conceal the fallacy and repulsiveness of idealistic skeptico—moral theorizing upon which the changes have been rung and exhausted, by others long ago. It is some time since a Pittsburgh audience has been treated to such a disquisition, abounding for the most part in sophistry and fanciful logic, and they manifested their approval of the sentiments uttered, by a coldness and a lack of sympathy seldom observed in our enthusiastic assemblages of lecture goers. Only upon one point, that of Women Suffrage, did the speaker seem to advance a practical and correct idea, and this, like a diamond in the midst of dross, was recognized with appreciative applause.

The next lecture of the course will not take place until after the holidays, and will be duly announced.

Christmas Pianos.

The largest and finest selection of instruments ever brought to this city are now to be seen at the piano warerooms of Charlottee Blume, over Nos. 43 and 45 Fifth avenue. They were selected especially for the holidays from the factories of Wm. Knabe & Co. (now the largest in the United States,) Knabe's instruments have been before the public for thirty-two years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminences which pronounces them unrivaled *for their tone, touch, workmanship* and *durability*. They have been awarded sixty-five gold and silver medals at different fairs over other competitors. All of their pianos have their new improved overstrung scale and upper three octaves agraffe. This establishment is the sole agent for Hilres pianos, acknowledged by all "the best pianos at the price made." Prince & Co.'s world renowned organs and melodeons, and pianos and organs from six other makers. Persons wishing anything in the above line should, by all means, pay a visit to the elegant warerooms of Charlotte Blume, Nos. 43 and 45 Fifth avenue.

Monster Cattle.

Mr. Louis Shamburg, the well known and enterprising cattle drover, who is always up to time, has just brought to the Allegheny drove yard a trio of as fine cattle as ever grazed in a field. They are specimens which would set a hale and hearty Englishman's mouth full of expectation and impatience for the first cut and roast, or would chain in enthusiastic admiration a Rosa Bonheur, who would glory in the fair proportions of these bovine monsters. They are pretty as pictures, fat, lively, and in as good health as any could desire. They should be bought and placed in the "ring" on Duquesne way to carry the "bears," and a lively corner they would make; but the owner, who secured the precious three on a thriving farm in Clark county, Ky., proposes another disposition. He will put them up at chances, at ten dollars on each one, to all comers who wish to draw a "lucky" prize. The disposal will take place at the Morgan House, where the cattle can now be seen, on New Year's day.

Taken over to the Penitentiary.

We happened in the jail yesterday when Hartman and Baumiller were brought out of their cells for a transfer to the penitentiary—the former to make a sojourn of fourteen years and ten months, the latter a stay of fourteen months. There were present a good many friends of both parties to bid them good-bye. Hartman, who had his leg in a sling, still suffering from his accidental self-imposed wound, looked as though he didn't care about the situation, while Baumiller wept bitterly, as though his heart would break. They were handcuffed together and were placed in a carriage, and, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Cluley, and another gentleman, were driven off to the penitentiary. Hartman goes into confinement a hale, vigorous and hearty young man, and if he lives to serve out his term will be between forty and fifty years old when he comes out. "Snibbs" Arnold will probably be taken over next Saturday. Verily, the way of the wicked is hard.

A Hint for the Holidays.

Christmas and New Year are close upon us, the season of joy and pleasure to many a home circle, and the ingenuity of many a father or benevolent uncle or friend will be put to the test to provide just the thing that will make a suitable present. We think we render them a real service, if they desire to make a present that will be a perpetual promoter of innocent pleasure and rational enjoyment, by advising them to select one of those beautiful pianos and organs out of the immense holiday stock now on exhibition at Mellor & Hoene's Palace of Music, No. 53 Fifth avenue. Many of these instruments are already selected for holiday presents, but Mellor & Hoene's stock is so large that they could yet supply about half the city. Persons wishing to make the handsomest, best, and most useful present, should go to Mellor & Hoene's, and buy one of their beautiful pianos or organs.

Williamson's Shop, 190 Federal street, Allegheny, is a first class for luxurious bath, for shaving, hair dyeing, hair cutting and dressing, plain or by curling and frizzle; also, for cupping and leeching. T

The Pittsburgh Female College has seven of William Knabe & Co.'s celebrated pianos.

Real Fine Lace Goods for holiday presents at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

A Ticket will be given to every purchaser at Tobias, No. 13 St. Clair street, good for the Pittsburgh Theatre.

Haines Brothers Pianos are sold *only* at Charlotte Blume's music store, 43 and 45 Fifth avenue.

Get Your tickets free of charge for the Pittsburgh Theatre, to every one who buys a garment at Tobias, No. 13 Sixth street.

Gloves, Hose and other useful articles for gifts, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

For the Pittsburgh Theatre—Free tickets are given away at Tobias, No. 13 Sixth street, to every purchaser of clothing.

Christmas Presents.—Great variety of fancy articles at lowest prices, at MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's.

Don't Buy a Piano until you have examined the unrivalled Knabe, for sale *only* at Blume's, 43 and 45 Fifth avenue.

If you want to go to the Pittsburgh Theatre free of charge, go to Tobias', No. 13 St. Clair street, and buy a good overcoat at $10 worth $20, and you will get a ticket to the above place, free.

Sixty-five gold and silver medals have been awarded Knabe's pianos.

LADIES' FURS.

Immense Stock Offered for Holiday Week at Wm. Fleming & Co's, 139 Wood Street—Great Bargains, 15 to 25 Per Cent. Less Than Any Other House.

It would do every lady in this community good to drop into the elegant and spacious salesrooms of this firm and examine the magnificent display of choice furs that have just been opened for the holiday trade. It is well known that there has been a great depression in the business circles of New York, gold being reduced at one time to 120. Taking advantage of this depression Mr. Fleming went to New York, and purchased an immense stock of furs, at prices less than they recently could be sold for. This stock is of the very finest quality, made in the most fashionable styles, as will appear to any one who examines them. It embraces Astrachan and Persian Lamb, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Water Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Alaska Mink, made up in the newest and most fashionable styles of Sacques, Eugenias, Berthas, Capes, Collars, Cuffs, two, three and four ring Muffs, etc. Those who have a knowledge of the house of Fleming & Co. need no assurance from us that the goods offered will be found such as are represented, as the firm has an established reputation for reliability.

There can be no more useful and acceptable present for the Christmas holidays than a nice set of furs, and surely no better opportunity was ever offered to secure such a one than now at Fleming & Co.'s. When it is the universal testimony of all, that Fleming & Co. do sell the same goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house, it is certainly worth while for every purchaser to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, especially as the store is centrally located, and can be visited without any loss of time.

Beautiful Presents.—In the search for holiday gifts, Messrs. Barker & Hazelton, 18 Fifth avenue, should be visited. Some of the finest works of art in the country are to be found there on exhibition, and for sale. For a beautiful gift, what could be more appropriate or highly prized than "Christian Charity," "Easter Morning" or "Rock of Ages," productions of some of the most eminent artists. These are but a few of the many which should be examined by the seeker after holiday gifts.

Like every other first class article, Pier, Dannals & Co's Cream Ale sells freely. Great quantities of it are brewed and taken off the manufacturers hands without delay or trouble. This is why it is better to make a good article, even if it costs a little more than an inferior one.

Herr Holtman at the Pittsburgh Theatre is the greatest performer in the world. If you want to see him, go to Tobias, No. 13 Sixth street, and buy one of his $5 overcoats worth $10, or $4 pants worth $8, and you will get a ticket to the above place.

The "Knabe" is decidedly the best piano made. To see and hear them is the best way to judge of their superior merits. At lower prices than any other first-class piano made. For sale *only* at Blume's, 43 and 45 Fifth avenue.

Phrenology.—Fowler and Wells, at Lafayette Hall day and evening, will make examinations a few days longer. What to do and how to make the most of time and talent explained. if

Everybody can go to the Pittsburgh Theatre free of charge, by going to No. 13 Sixth street, to purchase a coat, a pair of pants, or boys clothing, and you will get a ticket to the above place, free of charge.

French Beauties owe their elegant complexions to the use of Milk of Violets, now the most popular cosmetic in Europe. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. V. W. Brinckerhoff, N. Y., general agent.

To go to the Pittsburgh Theatre free of charge, you have to do is to go to Mr. Tobias', No. 13 St. Clair street, to purchase a garment, and you will get a ticket to the above place, free of charge.

Toys, Dolls, and many fancy articles for Christmas, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

Merchants and Dealers in fancy goods supplied at Eastern prices, at MACRUM, GLYDE & Co.'s, Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

Seven Steps in "Prince & Co.'s" new style automatic organs. Price only $125 cash. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue.

Elegant new styles Jewelry, just opened at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. TTHS:T.

Alexandre's Kid Gloves—full assortment, black and all colors, just received, at MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's.

Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes for presents, Macrum & Carlisle, 27 Fifth avenue.

Handkerchiefs, Collars, Scarfs, &c., for the Holidays, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Bows, Ties, Suspenders, all new holiday goods, at Macrum & Carlisle's 27 Fifth avenue.

Knabe's Pianos are warranted eight years.

Captain Patterson's Indian Fight.

[From the Omaha Republican.]

Captain Patterson, of the Fourth United States Infantry, who has just arrived from the west, encountered considerable difficulty while crossing the plains between Forts Fetterman and Laramie, some days since. Captain Patterson was accompanied by an escort of one Sergeant and ten men of the Fourth mounted. On the second day out from Fort Fetterman they were attacked by a band of redskins, numbering one hundred and fifty. A running fight was kept up by the parties for several hours, resulting in the death of one soldier, an old reliable veteran, and several Indians. The Captain came into Laramie on Wednesday morning, bringing with him the body of the slain soldier.

The Indians who did the fighting were Arapahoes, and it is believed they were led or set on by the notorious white renegade and desperado, John Reshaw. The same fiend is an outlaw from the fact of his having murdered a Corporal at Fort Fetterman a few months ago. He sent word to this post last week that he would be down upon the command with his tribe and destroy everything which came into his power. Such implicit confidence did the half-breeds and other settlers have in his word that the majority packed up their household and other effects and left the country.

Reshaw is a French half-breed, of a fiery nature, and shows no mercy to any white man who is unfortunate enough to fall into his hands. He is well known to many of our citizens, and known, too, as a desperate character; and who does not scruple to commit the worst crimes. If caught by the officers of the Western army, or by the troops, he will be shot like a dog. He has sworn never to be taken alive. He has also sworn to murder every man in blue with whom he may come in contact. He is a character that should be looked after, hunted down and severely punished. In fact, the country should be rid of his presence entirely, for as long as he is at liberty no white man is safe in the territory which he infests.

Manufacture of Violin Strings.

An English paper says: "The manufacture of strings for musical instruments has been carried on from time immemorial in some of the small villages in the Abruzzi, and at the present time the Neapolitan provinces maintain their superiority in the production of this article. They require the greatest care and dexterity on the part of the workmen. The treble strings are particularly difficult to make, and are made at Naples, probably because the Neapolitan sheep, from their small size and leanness, afford the best material. They are made from the small intestines, which must be well scraped; the intestines are then steeped in alkaline leys, clarified with a little alum, for four or five days, until the guts are well bleached and swollen. They are next drawn through an open brass thimble, and pressed against it with the nail, in order to smooth and equal their surface; after which they are washed, spun or twisted, and sulphured during two hours. They are finally polished by friction and dried. Sometimes they are sulphured twice or thrice before they are dried, and are polished between horsehair cords."

Plants in Sleeping Rooms.

Though the air is dependent for the renewal of its oxygen on the action of the green leaves of plants, it must not be forgotten that it is only in the presence and under the stimulus of light that these organisms decompose carbonic acid. All plants, irrespective of their kind or nature, absorb oxygen and exhale carbonic acid in the dark. The quantity of noxious gas thus eliminated is, however, exceedingly small when compared with the oxygen thrown out during the day. When they are flowering, plants exhale carbonic acid in considerable quantity, and at the same time evolve heat. In this condition, therefore, they resemble animals as regards their relation to the air; and a number of plants placed in a room would, under these circumstances, tend to vitiate the air.

While the phanerogamia, or flowering plants, depend on the air almost entirely for their supply of carbon, and are busy during the day in restoring to it the oxygen that has been removed by animals, many of the inferior cryptogamia, as the fungi and parasitic plants, obtain their nourishment from material that has already been carbonized. They do not absorb carbonic acid, but on the contrary they act like animals, absorbing oxygen and exhaling carbonic acid at all times. It is, therefore, evident their presence in a room cannot be productive of good results.

Aside from the highly deleterious action that plants may exert on the atmosphere of a sleeping-room, by increasing the proportion of carbonic acid during the night, there is another and more important objection to be urged against their presence in such apartments. Like animals, they exhale peculiar volatile organic principles, which in many cases render the air unfit for the purpose of respiration. Even in the days of Andronious this fact was recognized, for he says, in speaking of Arabia Felix, that "by reason of myrrh, frankincense and hot spices there growing, the air was so obnoxious to their brains, that the very inhabitants at some times cannot avoid its influence." What the influence on the brains of the inhabitants may have been does not at present interest us: we have only quoted the statement to show that long ago the emanations from plants were regarded as having an influence on the condition of the air; and, in view of our present ignorance, it would be wise to banish them from our sleeping apartments, at least until we are better informed regarding their true properties.—*Dr. J. C. Draper, in Galaxy.*

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Beeves dull: receipts of week 3,553; few Christmas offerings; first class scarce, and prices are about the same as last week. The supply of Sheep is fine, mostly Canada: common to fair 4½@5c; fair to good 5½@6¾c, and good to prime 8c. Hogs: the receipts of live is light as dressed have taken their places, a few sales, however at 10¾@10¾c for light, and 10¾@11¼c for heavy.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Wheat a shade firmer at $1.09@1.11 for No. 1. Barley firm at $1.80@1.85 per central. Mill feed higher, with sales at $20 for coarse middlings and $15 for bran. Dressed hogs steady: heavy at $12,25 and extra heavy at $12.50.

DIED:

HILANDS—On Sabbath morning, the 19th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock, JOSEPH HILANDS.

Funeral from his late residence, Ross township, near Perrysville, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CURRY—At Poland, Ohio, Dec. 19 h, CELIA, daughter of John and Rosanna Curry.

Funeral from the Federal street station, Allegheny City, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The friends are invited to attend.

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de20:r47 REV. T. L. BELLAM.

NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

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WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Fifth avenue. J. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $33. Will knit 30,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

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FOUND.

FOU